ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,067—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Faire Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SUTLEJ	4265	800	W. Worcester	20th Jan.
P.& O. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
P.& O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
†* SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. Worcester	17th "
P.& O. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
†* GANGES	4236	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
P.& O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
P.& O. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†* GANGES	4236	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
P.& O. OCEANA	6302	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weigheil	14th "
P.& O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.& O. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weigheil	12th "
P.& O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked P.& O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo:—

February 7th, March 21st; February 21st, April 4th; March 7th, April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

Ву either Accelorated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 920	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Waluschnig.	4,409	350	23rd Jan. '94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 17th, 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the ..... End of January.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th January, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,047	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,369	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,344	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th January, at 8 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buzreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on the 25th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
"CITY OF DUNDEE"	3,190	E. HALLEY	about 27th Jan

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest Improvements. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1894. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE GLOUCESTER CHEESE.

On cut.

FRESH	Per lb.
BY	Cash
EVERY	As. 14.
	Credit
MAIL.	Re. 1.

Whole Cheese...As. 13 and As. 15

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S

COCA CORDIAL

ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc.

Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & CO., LD., invite attention to their stock of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES, which is very complete, and comprises all the most recent improvements and inventions. The steel instruments are of guaranteed ENGLISH manufacture, and all may be relied on as being the best procurable.

TREACHER & Co. are prepared to supply any quantities from stock, and to submit tenders and undertake contracts with Railways, Hospitals, and other large Consumers.

Agents to Messrs. ARNOLD & SON, Makers to the Home Government.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S GELATINE-COATED GRANULES,

SMALL, TASTELESS, ELEGANT, EFFICACIOUS,
THE PERFECTION OF SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY.

TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES.....For Habitual Constipation.
TONIC LIVER GRANULES .....For Sluggish Liver.
DIGESTIVE GRANULES.....For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
BELLADONNA COUGH GRANULES .For Coughs and Colds.
Per Bot. of 25, Re. 1. Per Bot. of 100, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

FOR TRAVELLING.

FLANNEL SHIRTS,
3 FOR Rs. 16.
FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS,
3 FOR Rs. 33.
NETT CASH or V. P. P.

Measurement Required:—HEIGHT, NECK, CHEST, AND SLEEVE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

MASONIC BALL.

THORPE AND CO.,
MASONIC OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

		Rs.	a.
Gent's White Kid Gloves	2 Buttons, per pair	1	8
Gent's White Kid	do. do.	2	0
Gent's French Grey	do. do.	2	0
Gent's White Self-Braided Backs	do. do.	2	8
Gent's White, Best French	do. do.	2	12

TIES AND BOWS.

Scotch Cambric Ties	From, per dozen	2	0
Scotch Cambric Bows	do. do.	2	8
Rich Black Silk Bows...	do. each	0	12
Rich Black Silk Folded Ties	do. do.	1	4

DRESS SOCKS.

Fine Black Cashmere Socks	From, per pair	3	8
Black Silk Embroidered	do. do.	5	8
Silk Handkerchiefs		2	8

THORPE & CO.,

GENERAL OUT-FITTERS,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland, H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLAY OAKES.
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.
Just Received per P. & O. S. S. BALLARAT

PLATINOTYPE PAPER
Cold Process
in Half Plate, Whole Plate and 12 by 10 Sizes.
DEVELOPING SALTS
For above.
Also
"NIKKO" PAPER
in Similar Sizes.
"SOLIO" PAPER
in ¼, 5 by 4, ½, 1-1 and 10 by 8 Sizes.
EASTMAN'S
BROMIDE PAPERS
in all Sizes, from ¼ Plate to 23 by 17.
BROMIDE LAMPS
and
BROMIDE CHALKS
FOR
Printing and Re-Touching.
ILFORD'S P. O. PAPER,
White, Pink or Mauve.
SENSITIZED
ALBUMINIZED PAPER.
Edward's X. L. Quality.

FERRO PRUSSIATE PAPER,
LANTERN PLATES,
DRY PLATES,
And a Host of Other
PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES
Too numerous to mention in the limits of an Advertisement.
The Freshest, Largest and Most Varied Stock in India.

J NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrlarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Lean Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Cobieux, Lingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Sibler & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 28 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our names on bottles before buying.

WALL CLOCKS.

LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design	Rs. 45, Rs. 35, and 25
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 16 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	25

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT is proposed that STUDENTS and EX-STUDENTS of the COLLEGES should PRESENT an ADDRESS to Mr. DADABHOY, M.P. They are requested to assemble on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 12 noon, under the Porch of Elphinstone College, where the presentation will be made.

S. C. SHAHANI, M. A. (Wilson),
R. B. PAYMASTER, B. A., LL B. (Elphinstone),
J. P. M. MEHTA (St. Xavier's),
Hon. Secretaries.

WANTED,
MEDICAL OFFICER FOR A PLANTING DISTRICT.

THE Wynard Planters' Association offer a salary of Rs. 450 (four hundred and fifty rupees) a Month for a duly qualified Medical Man to attend all subscribers to the Medical Fund. No Private Practice permitted, but Extra Fees are allowed for certain cases, and a Dispensary is kept by the present Medical Officer. To a good rider, of active habits, capable of travelling 15 to 30 miles rapidly, an increase of salary could be insured. A married man preferred. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to

J. WILLIAMS HOCKIN, Hon. Sec.,
W. P. A. Medical Fund, Vagitri, Malabar.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following Contracts in the Thana District :—
For the period of one year, from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895 :—
1.—Collection of Ferry Tolls.
2.—Collection of Road Tolls.
3.—Removal of Stones other than Kankar (lime stone) from the Sea in the Talukas of Salsette, Mahim, Bassein and Dahanoo.
4.—Removal of Sand and Clay from Creeks and Rivers in the Thana District, except the places specially reserved in the Tharas Yad.
2.—Tenders should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, before 12 noon (Madras Time), on THURSDAY, the 8th of February, 1894.
3.—A seperate Tender must be sent for each Contract.
4.—Every Tender must be accompanied by a Currency Note of Rs. 10 if the amount Tendered be below Rs. 1,000 or by one of Rs. 100 if the amount be Rs. 1,000 or upwards.
5.—On failure to make the necessary Deposit or to Execute the necessary Security Bond and Agreement within 15 days of acceptance of a Tender, the Deposit accompanying it shall forfeit to Government.
6.—Should no reasonable sums be offered by the Tenderers the Contract will be sold at once by Public Auction, without cancelling the Tenders.
7.—The general conditions of sale can be ascertained in all the Mamlatdars' and Mahalkaris' Kacheris, in this District, and any further information required by a Tenderer will be supplied on application to the Huzur Deputy Collector.
8.—The Huzur Deputy Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. J. BHATKHANDE,
Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana.
Thana, Collector's Office, January, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOSEY KARSONDAS JERAM, of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.

NANIVAHU, the Widow and Executrix named in the Will of the said Deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
W. LANE,
The 15th Day of January, 1894.
Messrs. MULJI & RAGHAVJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

JAMES TURNER & Co.'s
CELEBRATED SPECIAL DEMON RACKET.

THE MOST POPULAR RACKET OF THE DAY, and indubitably the best adapted for all services required.
The HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. The GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8.
TURNER & Co.'s "PERFECT"
BADMINTON BATS (very superior), each Re. 1-8 and 2.
SHUTTLECOCKS (superior quality), per dozen Rs 3-8.
TENNIS NETS (full size), each Rs. 3-8.
BADMINTON NETS (full size), each Rs. 2.
TERMS—Cash or V. P. Post.

☞ PRESS OPINION.
TENNIS BATS.—Messrs. James Turner & Co., of Sialkot are offering Bats, the workmanship of which could not readily be distinguished from that of the best Bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and above all, in perfectly even and tight netting, these Bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of Tennis players.—"The Englishman," 26th December, 1892.

JAMES TURNER & Co.,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of PRANJIVANDAS CALLIANDAS SHA, a General Merchant, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of AJUBA KHUSHAL, a Partner in the firm of JETHA BHIMA and COMPANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Ajuba Khushal was filed in this Honourable Court on the Seventeenth day of January Instant, and whereas the said Pranjivandas Calliandas Sha has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Eighteenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 18th day of January, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 50.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (Local time), on each of the Dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below :—
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of Articles.	Tender & Schedule.	Date of Invitation of Tender.
For one year commencing from 1st April, 1894.		
Boat Tonnage for Bombay	98 & 100	25th January 1894.
Hired conveyance	98 & 100	
Country Carts	98 N.	
For one and three years commencing from 1st April, 1894.		
Tubs, Iron, galvanized, with Lids	98 & 100	29th January 1894.
Tubs, Iron, galvanized, without Lids		

JOHN HIBBERT, COLONEL,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Bombay, 15th January, 1894.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard.
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at „ 1 8 „
Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion. Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Another Monster Audience.
Public delighted beyond anticipation.
QUITE A SURPRISE TO EVERY ONE.
Not at all like the other "VICAR."
Must be seen to be appreciated.
The very best production so far.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY) and SATURDAY.
Last Two Nights of the VICAR!!
"THE VICAR" as originally produced.
"THE VICAR" and the Corps de ballet.
"THE VICAR" At Home at 9-30.
Nothing could be more Mirth-provoking.
The condensed Essence of Satire.
CHURCH & STAGE IN HARMONY.
REMEMBER!! The opportunity of seeing this delightful Satire in Song and Story is Limited. REMEMBER!! The only representation on any Stage in India which, in its production, faithfully adheres to the important essentials which guarantee success.
Well Rehearsed and EFFECTIVELY Staged.
All who wish to see this Charming Opera to advantage are advised to SECURE SEATS at the BOX OFFICE (Mitchell's), Medows Street, and to COME EARLY.
Doors Open at 8-30. No advance in Prices, notwithstanding the Enormous Expenses entailed in the production of a New Opera.
In active preparation, "UTOPIA." T. EMPSON, Manager.

TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.

CONTRIBUTIONS of TIGER CUBS and the Young of any other Carnivora or Gramnivora to the Pet Stall in LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR, to be held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd February, will be thankfully acknowledged. Contributions should be sent to Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT, Crawford Markets, Bombay.

REVOLUTION
IN THE
TEA TRADE.

LIPTON'S
GOLD MEDAL
TEAS,

THE FINEST THE WORLD
Can Produce,
ARE NOW BEING SOLD
All Over INDIA and the EAST
AT EXTRAORDINARILY
LOW PRICES,
In 1 lb., 5 lb., 10 lb., and 20 lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

CHOICEST INDIAN
PEKOE SOUCHONG BLEND,
As. 12 Per lb.

Specially Selected Blend of Delicious Darjeeling and Ceylon
ORANGE PEKOES,
RE. 1-2 Per lb.

PURE CEYLON TEA,
Grown on LIPTON'S
DAMBATENNE ESTATES,
RE. 1 Per lb.

LIPTON'S TEAS have a more Exquisite Aroma and Delicious Flavour than any other Tea ever introduced.

LIPTON'S TEAS are packed in Patent Air-tight Tin Boxes, thus preserving their Aroma and Flavour.

LIPTON is Sole Proprietor of the following Celebrated Tea Gardens, which cover over 5,000 Acres of the best Tea Land in Ceylon :—
DAMBATENNE, LAYMASTOTTE, MONERAKANDE, MAHADAMBATENNE, MOUSAKELLE, POOPRASSIE, GIGRANELLA, AND HANAGALLA.

The *Ceylon Observer* says :—"We need scarcely remind our Readers that the Haputale group of Estates is one of the most valuable both for Tea and Coffee in this Country .... and it is well known that Dambatenne produces both in quantity and quality some of the Finest Tea grown in Ceylon.

Over
ONE MILLION
PACKETS of LIPTON'S TEA sold Weekly in Great Britain alone.

AGENTS :
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
MADRAS :—Messrs. OAKES & Co.,
Mount Road, Madras.
LUCKNOW :—Messrs. MURRAY
CALCUTTA :—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,
and Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co.,
5, Bankshall Street.
Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co. are Sole Agents at all their Refreshment Rooms on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES :—
30-1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
LIPTON'S GODOWNS :—
11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta,
LIPTON'S HAMS! LIPTON'S BACON
In Canvas.
Per V. P. P. from CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufaccured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

TEAS!—GREAT REDUCTION!! Messrs. MORTON, MAJU and Co., in view to introducing Pure and Unadulterated Teas to RICH and POOR, are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a class of Teas unsurpassed for DELICACY and PURITY of FLAVOUR Price List on Application.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S WHITE ANT EXTERMINATOR is now largely used in Bombay and in the Mofussil.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay.

BEST NILGHERRY TEAS.—C 4TH Tea, in 1 lb. Packets. Broken Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 ; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1; Broken Tea, As. 8 per lb. Sole Agents in Bombay :—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2 and Re. 1 12 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rhemun Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

CLEARENCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAJOLICA FLOWERPOTS.—Just Unpacked, a large Selection of very pretty Majolica Flowerpots, from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 10.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—For 6 Months, a fully FURNISHED HOUSE, on the "Ridge," Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. Apply "No. A 44," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A Light, Stylish, Double-Seated VICTORIA, for a single or a pair of Horses. Recently done up and as good as new. New patent English Axles. Apply to "505," care of this paper.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who possesses the Highest References, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in either FRENCH or GERMAN. Terms Moderate. Apply to "LE3," care of this Office.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

WARREN and TULLOCH have a Superior Lot of OFFICERS' CHARGERS, Hacks, Carriage Pairs and large number Well-bred small Horses for Native Cavalry. Commanding Officers liberally dealt with.

FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT.—For marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., Consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Pads in a neat Box, Rs. 5 only. —BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing do. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW SHAPES in Evening Dress BOWS. Rs. 5-8 per doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE BHROFF, Pickot Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India can be had from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1 ; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay ; in the Mofussil postage extra.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. ea. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tanas W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co, PHILLIPS & Co ; and DANTRA & Co., at &c. &c.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. Price As. 4. Postage Annas 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BALUCHISTAN—SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1894

WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 12th February, and Three following Days.
PRIZES to the Value of Rs. 2,600 will be distributed.
DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi and Shahrig, and Honorary Secretary
Sibi, 2nd January, 1894.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant., Tenders for the supply of any quantity up to 800 tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER, for prompt delivery.
Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th January, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 49.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, upto 12 Noon (local time), for the Supply of SUGAR for RATIONS and HOSPITALS, at Stations and in quantities noted below, on 23rd January, 1894, for one and three years. Contracts commencing from 1st April, 1894.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations of delivery.	Estimated annual Requirements. For Rations.	Estimated annual Requirements. For Hospitals.	Remarks.
Bombay	60,000	4,500	
Deolalee	45,000	2,500	
Khandalla	6,500	1,000	
Poona	1,85,300	11,300	
Ahmednaggur	50,000	2,000	
Satara	12,250	500	
Aden	1,17,000	5,000	
Karachi	72,000	3,000	
Hyderabad (Sind)	27,000	1,100	
Mhow	1,20,000	7,000	
Nusseerabad	55,000	2,000	
Neemuch	40,000	1,500	
Deesa	70,000	3,900	
Ahmedabad	10,000	1,500	
Mount Abu	10,000	900	
Jubbulpore	50,800	5,000	
Saugor	27,000	1,400	
Pachmarhi	7,500	600	
Kamptee	75,000	5,000	

F. FORTEATH, LIEUT.,
for Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl's. Office, Bombay, 15th January 1894.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1894, for the supply of 1,10,000 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, Snow Flake or White Rose, American Brand, (Snowflake preferred) Water White (warranted 108° to 110° F. Abel's closed test, to include cases and tins) required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the year commencing 1st March 1894. Separate rates to be quoted for each Brand.
2. Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which tenders only will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmere, or the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 (two), for each copy.
3. In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Form) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere, respectively.
4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil", and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment till the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract. Government paper or other Securities to be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
5. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th January, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.
(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.
Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.
Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,50,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDO BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due
CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office : Esplanade Road. Offic. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,177½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	20 pr. ct.	99
Commercial Bk	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	185 to 189
Ld. Mgo.	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	21⅝
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	280
	750	50	150	7½	200
Back Bay Baths	600	60	60	12	6
Badhan Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	155	18	42
Bezar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,200	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,650xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,184
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	400	400	Rs. 25	1,110
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,200	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ispat & Co., Ld.	800	100	70		70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12½
Khangir B Karani & Co. Ld	3,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	312
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	190
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Mareks & Co., Ld.	7,000	100	100	Rs. 16	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	200	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Scundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thresher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	935
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	all	5	19½
			100		
			25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	300	1,500	1,000	90	1,470
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	480xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	47
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	175
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	300
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	587½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	6,688	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	245
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	365
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	686
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 10	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		305
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	530
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15 per ct.	138
Lord Reay Mfg.	855	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	822½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,525
Mahaluxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,575
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1695	1,000	1 000	65	1,890
Maharaja M. Sore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	355
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	455
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	825
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	3234
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	14
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	553
Vishanker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	50	900	15	580
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	44
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 1105
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	2610
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	245
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	350	350	..	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	122½
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	200	200	14	1724
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		207½
Colaba	400	1,200	1,200	20	212½
Coorla	400	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,160
English Press and Manfg.	400	250			122½
Fort	515	2'500	2,500	Rs 80	1,18
French	200	500	all	Nil	445
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	500
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	390
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	130
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	106½
Motuall Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	410
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	Nil	555
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	128½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	445
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20	48
Samson	200	500	500	20	80
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	595
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	334
Surat City press Co., Ld.	275	200	all	16	220
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 70	305

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-11
China Leaf	"	25-5 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	26-1 "
Do. do. new	"	26-15 "
Australia do,	"	26-8
Bombay do.	"	26-6
English Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dreams	"	15-0
Bar Silver 17 Setarrees	"	29-5
Do. 17½ do.	"	29-12
rolus Dollars	"	206 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	191
ve-France	"	200-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Stanley Opera Company, (The Vicar of Bray) Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Tanjore left the dock on Wednesday, and the s.s. Lombardy yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Muke Maru entered, and the s.s. Vasna left the dock, on Wednesday.

FAIR AT MOUNT ROAD.—The annual fair at Hooseinabad, Mount Road, will commence from to-day, and will continue for five days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, direct per extra s.s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at noon to-morrow, the 20th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Chief of Bhor, accompanied by forty-four followers, and carrying six rifles, six bayonets, seven swords, and seven daggers, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning, and has now put up in Shastri Hall, at Tardeo.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL.—The Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, begs to acknowledge with thanks, the present of pictures, a table, and sudras forwarded by Mr. Dinsha Pestonji Kaka, for the use of the Parsee patients in the Hospital; and also from a Parsee lady, of a present of twenty-six blankets for the use of the sick.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Shravan Valad Dhaku, late officiating Police Patel, of the village of Vadel, taluka Malegaon, in the Nasik Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay government Gazette.*

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Sirdar Abdool Gafoor Sirdar Abdool Khan, residing at Falkland Road, has reported to the police the theft of a lady's gold watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 500, from a box in his room. The Sirdar rests his suspicion on his servant, named Hazam, who absconded on the 16th inst. The servant who is twenty years of age, is being sought for.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, while Mr. Pestonji Wadia was being driven in his carriage along Clare Road, the shaft of the carriage broke, and consequently the horse took fright and bolted from the carriage, knocking down in its course a woman named Cassi, aged thirty years, and fracturing three of her ribs. Mr. Pestonji and his coachman were also slightly injured.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	The Sailor's Anchor ..... J. A. Kappey.
Overture	Light Cavalry ..... F. V. Suppe.
Gavotte	Imperiale ..... Faust.
Selection	Scotch Medley ..... Cavallini.
Valse	Katudiantina ..... Waldteufel.
Polka	Le Premier Pas ..... C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the demise, on Tuesday, at the comparatively early age of 21, of Miss Olinda Viegas, the daughter of Luis Francisco and Anna Clara da Cruz Viegas, grand-daughter of Mr. Amador Viegas, the inventor of the Patent Slip, Mazagon, and the sister-in-law of the Portuguese Consul-General for Zanzibar Dr. Augusto Braz D'Souza. The funeral, which took place on Wednesday, was largely attended, and the popularity of the family was testified to by the long string of carriages, which composed the mournful cortege. His Grace Dr. Dalhoff, assisted by a dozen priests, conducted the funeral service. Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved family in the great loss they have sustained.

CUTTING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Sweeney placed one Saidu Suchoo, a Mahomedan dhobie, aged thirty years, residing in a room on the third storey of a house at Kambekar Street, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a Hindu married woman named Moongy, residing with her husband, at Duncan Road, by cutting off her nose with a one-bladed pen-knife. It appears that, about 2 p.m. on Wednesday last, the complainant, who was in the habit of assisting the accused in washing clothes, went to the room of the accused with her son aged seven years. The accused asked them to be seated, and on the latter having done so, he sent for some beedees, which they smoked. After having smoked the beedees, the complainant states the accused put his hands on her person and wanted to take undue liberties with her, but she resisted, and thereupon the accused lost his temper, took out his pocket a one-bladed penknife, rushed upon her, and after throwing her down on the floor, sat upon her chest, and cut her nose clean off. Moongy and her son immediately raised an alarm, when the accused got up, left the room, and went downstairs, and was about to leave the premises, when a neighbour named Sayid Mahmood, who heard the noise, ran downstairs, and arrested the accused. The police immediately arriving upon the scene, the complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, while the accused was taken into custody. The knife with which the accused had cut off the complainant's nose, was subsequently found on the floor of the room, besmeared with blood, by Inspector Greyhurst. The nose which was left hanging on complainant's face was stitched up by the apothecary at the J. J. Hospital. From enquiries made by the police, it appears that the knife was purchased by the accused from a Momon only about three hours before the occurrence. The case was remanded, pending the recovery of the complainant.

CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC AT THE FRAMJEE HALL.

AN excellent programme of native music, consisting of loyal and patriotic songs, was provided by Mr. and the Misses K. N. Kabrajee, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, last evening, in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, M.P. The hall was well filled by a large number of native ladies and gentlemen, the rich dresses of the former, set out with every variety of shade and colour, presenting an interesting sight. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, having been detained at the performance of a function elsewhere, arrived soon after 6 p.m. in company of Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal and Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha. His appearance at the top of the staircase was greeted with loud cheers; and he was accommodated in an ornamental chair, facing the orchestra, being supported on the right by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., and on the left by Mr. Pheroz H. Dustoor, Presidency Magistrate. A special feature of the concert was that with a few exceptions, the singers were amateurs, the variety of whose nationality was noticeable. Vocal as well as instrumental music was provided; and the selection of the songs, which were sung with accompaniment of the piano, harmonium, the violin, "tubbla," and "saranghee," had been appropriately made. Among the singers were Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. Bhatkhande, Miss Teabemina Kabrajee, Mr. Virjee, Mrs. Dinshaw Master Jal Kabrajee, Miss Perozsha Kabrajee, Mr. Sohrab M. Katrak, Mr. Cassumali, Mrs. Tavaria, Miss Sherbanoo Kabrajee, and Mr. Perozsha Rustomjee. Altogether a very enjoyable entertainment was provided by Mr. Kabrajee for those who attended the concert.

LECTURE ON "BUILDING MATERIATS."

MAJOR G. M. PORTER, R.E., delivered a lecture on "Building Materials, yesterday afternoon, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute before a fairly large gathering, Mr. D. Gostling presiding.

The lecturer divided his lecture in three parts, namely, cement. cricks, and timbers. We did not only deal with the materials to be found in Bombay, but also those imported and manufactured in this part of the country. He spoke at some length about concretes and shells and the way in which the same were manufactured. He also alluded to the manufacture of mortar and use of sand. While referring to Portland cement Major Porter observed that it did not suit the Indian climate. Finishing the concrets the lecturer came to the second part of the subject in which he pointed howmany different varieties of stones were used for building purposes in Bombay. Porebunder stone, he said, was used for external decorations, but it was not locally found. The quantity of stones was available more than was actually required and in consequence of that the bricks were not properly made and manufactured. In his opinion the best bricks to be found were those that came from Mangalore. Passing a few remarks on tiles the Major came to the third part of his lecture, viz., that relating to timbers. The lecturer spoke at some length, distinguishing teakwood, other timbers and bamboos, closing his lecture with the explanation of different trees.

The assembly before breaking up thanked the lecturer, and similar compliments were paid to the chair also.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.

AN OLD MAN MURDERING HIS OWN SON.

IMPERATRIX VS. JALAM JAVDAS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in December last, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

It appeared that the accused was the father of the deceased, whom he murdered with an axe. He was maintained by his step-son Rama. The deceased was appointed to the accused's post, and lived in a house of the accused. The step-son's wife becoming adult, a house was required for him, and the accused asked the deceased to vacate his house. He promised to do so, but did not. On the day of the murder the step-son's wife was expected to arrive, and the accused asked the deceased again to vacate his house, and some words passed between the two. The deceased might have used abusive words; the accused said he did. The deceased was at the time sitting on a bathing-stone, and the accused went up and struck him five blows with an axe. The deceased fell down insensible and speechless, and died within a few hours. Certain neighbours came up on hearing the cries of the deceased's wife and son, and they saw the accused walking off with the axe, and were told that he had killed his son. The police patel said that the accused pointed out the axe, and it was found blood-stained The medical evidence showed that there were five wounds on the head and near the temple. The brain had come out, and the injuries were very serious. The accused admitted having struck his son with an axe; but stated that he had been hungry for three days, and as the deceased gave him foul abuse, he inflicted the blows with the axe. No evidence was called for the defence; but the accused's old age, and the conduct of the deceased, were relied upon as extenuating circumstances. The jury, in returning their verdict, said :—" It is our unanimous opinion that the accused is guilty of murder, but looking to the provoking circumstances which drove him to commit the offence, and also looking to his extreme old age, we recommended him to mercy. The man is nearly a dotard." The Sessions Judge thereupon passed a sentence of transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF A SESSIONS JUDGE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GANESH KRISHNA SHAHANEE.

THE Government of Bombay appealed in this case against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Sholapore-Bijapur, who reversed the conviction recorded against the accused under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and the sentence of a fine of Rs. 500, with the alternative of six months' simple imprisonment, passed upon him in December, 1892, by Mr. R. C. Brown, first-class Magistrate of Sholapore. The Government Pleader appeared in support of the conviction; Mr. Jardine, with Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Vicajee, with Mr. B.A. Bhagvant, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the judgment of the Court after hearing the arguments of counsel, said: The complainant, Mr. Hebilkar, is a Deputy Collector and a Magistrate in the Sholapore district. The accused published in his newspaper, the "Suryadaya," at Thana, an article which asserted that the complainant had borrowed Rs. 2,000 from a person within his jurisdiction, and had bought some land, now said to be three survey numbers near Pandhurpur, which is within his jurisdiction, and had begun to levy tolls from cartmen using the land. The two first acts are among those from which the Government in its anxiety to remove temptations towards corrupt or partial conduct, prohibits its servants. The buying of land for the purpose of hiring its use to cartmen, it is suggested, may be objected to by the Government as engaging in a commercial transaction. (Section 168 of the Indian Penal Code and the Bombay Land Revenue Code, Act V. of 1879, section 31). The article contains a demand that the Government should make inquiry into what the complainant had been doing in these matters. It is admitted that the imputations are defamatory. The accused pleaded justification under exceptions 1 and 9 to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, viz., that the imputations were true, and were made in good faith. The trying Magistrate found against him on both these points, and convicted him. The Sessions Judge on appeal, found in the accused's favour on both points and acquitted him. The case comes before us on the appeal of Government against the acquittal. Mr. Framjee Vicajee, who appeared for the accused, has but faintly pressed the defence that the imputations are true. He has chiefly rested the defence on exception 9, viz., that they were made in good faith, that is, with due care and caution. We are of opinion that the imputations are not shown to be true. There is no evidence on the record of any borrowing, as alleged, from Bhate. He was called for the defence; and then repudiated or explained away the statements in his letter, on which the accused professes to have based his article. There is also no evidence, oral or documentary, to show that the complainant even purchased the survey numbers. We do not believe Bhate's circumstantial story about a conversation, at which he says the complainant made an offer to him. There is no evidence of any user or act of ownership by the complainant or any agent of his over any part of the land; and there is abundant evidence of the purchases in the usual form by Bhate himself, and of his letting the lands out to other people, none of the lessees having any connection with the complainant. It appears probable that the origin of the imputation is connected with the fact that the complainant had in the usual open manner applied to the municipality for a grant of land on the river side for the purpose of building a dharamsala or other memorial of his deceased wife. But this has, in our opinion, no connection with the land to which Bhate refers. As regards the hire of the land to cartmen, there is no evidence, excluding hearsay, to connect the complainant with any such transactions, which may well have been engaged in by owners of land near Pandhurpur. The evidence of the cartmen, mere casual unsummoned witnesses, does not even show that the lands they speak of are the land said to have been secretly bought by the complainant. It appears to this Court that the various imputations made in the article are unfounded. On the point whether the accused acted with good faith, we differ from the Sessions Judge, and agree with the Magistrate. The accused acted on the letter written by Bhate to accused's brother, Pralhad. He does not appear to have made the slightest inquiry into the truth of the statements. The article differs also in several points from the letter. The allegations about the levy of tolls are not found in the letter. The letter was addressed to Pralhad. Accused says he opened it before it reached Pralhad; but he has not called Pralhad to prove this. He does not even appear to have questioned Pralhad at all about the statement in the letter. Pralhad is at enmity with the complainant, who has, as an official superior, reported on various irregularities in the work of Pralhad as a Mamlatdar. Bhate is an intimate friend of Pralhad. These circumstances show, in our opinion, a great want of care and attention approaching to wantonness. Before making an attack on the complainant, the accused ought to have considered that the former, as an official and a Magistrate, has a valuable property in his character, valuable to himself and to the public, as observed in Butt vs. Conant 1 Bro. and Bing. 557. It has been argued for the complainant that the article is written to gratify the ill-will of Pralhad, the accused's brother, and that his letter (Exhibit H) to Bhate, and Bhate's reply (Exhibit G are preconcerted, concocted with an intention to supply a basis for defamation in the newspaper, and a defence in case of a prosecution. The behaviour and statements of Bhate in the witness-box gave some probability to this view of the origin of the article. Had this been established, we would have considered whether a severer sentence were not required than what the Magistrate has passed. We now reverse the acquittal by the Sessions Judge, and convict the accused under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code of defamation, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default suffer simple imprisonment for six months.

"IT pays better than work," said John Lovet when charged at North London police-court with begging, and he repeated this opinion at the Sessions, where he appeared for sentence as a rogue and a vagabond. Apparently enjoying the unwonted experience of telling the plain truth unadorned by the alms-provoking tricks of his trade, he added, "I am a born impostor." His fellow-countrymen, the *Daily Telegraph* observes, are indebted to Mr. Lovett for his kindness in confining his innate talents to the humble sphere of door-to-door mendicancy. With less consideration for the public interest he might have amassed a fortune by "booming" a building society, using Scriptural phrases in place of bad language when things looked ugly, and might now have been enjoying the balmy airs of Argentina instead of ten months' "hard" in one of Her Majesty's gaols.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the best, cheapest, and the most popular remedies at all seasons, and under all circumstances they may be used with safety and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores, ulcerations and burns are presently benefited and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing, and purifying medicaments. The Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen checks all tendency to irritation in the bowels, and averts diarrhœa and other disorders of the intestines frequently prevailing through the summer and fruit seasons. Heat lumps, blotches, pimples, inflammations of the skin, muscular pains, neuralgic affections, and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome by using Holloway's remedies according to the instructions accompanying every packet.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY was the thirty-seventh day of the sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions; and it was the last.

A FORGERY CASE TRAVERSED.

On Mr. Justice Bayley taking his seat on the bench, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, on behalf of Hirji Devji, who was charged with forgery and cheating, applied that the case be traversed to the ensuing Sessions. There were certain circumstances which made it almost impossible for the accused to enter at once upon his defence, and as he was still in custody, the hardship of delay would fall only on the accused himself, who, in the interval between two Sessions, would be kept in jail.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the prosecution, had no objection to offer.

His Lordship remarked that the present Sessions had been a very long one, having occupied thirty-seven days, and granted Mr. Jardine's application, directing that the other cases recently committed by the Magistrates should also be traversed to the next Sessions, commencing on the 2nd proximo.

RESERVED SENTENCES PASSED.

Rama Ganu and Mahataba Sutoo, who were during the present Sessions found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing, on the 21st October last, the death of Hanmanta Dada, a foreman in the Bombay Flour Mills, by assaulting him with sticks near the Bai Motlabai Hospital, were brought up the receive sentence.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Rama Ganu and Mahataba Sutoo, you have been acquitted by the jury of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Hanmanta Dada, but by a majority of six to three you were found guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. I have no doubt upon the evidence that you laid in wait in a gateway at Mazagon, and then you both rushed out upon the deceased, and one of you struck him with a pipe, and the other with a stone. The medical evidence shows that that was not the cause of death. Dr. Sidney Smith found that the death of the deceased was due to a rupture of the spleen, which was three times its natural size. The skull was not fractured, and he said that the act of falling upon the ground, or a sudden twisting of the body, might have caused the rupture of the spleen. Both of you suspected the deceased to have undue intimacy with your wives, and, therefore, you laid in wait and rushed upon him. Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the sentence upon each of you is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The fifth Criminal Sessions were then dissolved by proclamation.

OPIUM-SMOKERS AND MISSIONARIES.

BEFORE Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. W. Prautch, a missionary belonging to the Methodist Mission, filed an information and prayed for summons against Aga Mahomed and others on a charge of defamation.

The applicant, in his information, stated that Aga Mahomed and seven others had presented a petition to the Third Presidency Magistrate, in which they had stated that they were put to great annoyance by some padris, who entered their opium smoking clubs against their wishes, and offered them bribes to sign certain petitions, that they had been offered bribes by a *Saheb* to bring witnesses who would be ready to make certain false statements against Government officials, to a house in Khetwady, where there was a printing-press, and that three sahebs came now and again and annoyed them with proposals similar to above. The said petition was published in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*, on the 9th instant. He said that he was one of the padris referred to in the said petition, and that the allegations with regard to offering bribes were directed along with others against him. He further said that he was the saheb referred to in that petition, when the petitioners said that a saheb had offered them bribes to bring such witnesses as would make certain false statements against the Government officials to a chapkhana, at Khetwady. He further said that he was one of the three sahebs referred to at the end of the petition. As a missionary he took great interest in the opium question. He was one of the witnesses to be examined before the Opium Commission, and he used to visit, and still did, the dens of the opium-eaters and smokers, in order to obtain information at first-hand. When his friends and acquaintances came to know of the petition from newspapers and otherwise they had no difficulty in concluding that he was one of the padris and the saheb referred to in the petition and told him so accordingly. Though his name was not mentioned in so many words in the petition no one who knew his affairs would mistake to recognise in him one of the padris and the saheb referred to in that petition. He said that the allegations made in the said petition against the padris for having offered bribes to the petitioners, to get a certain petition signed, and against the saheb for having offered bribes to procure witnesses who would make false statements against Government officials, were entirely false and without any foundation, and were known to be so by the petitioners when they made the petition, and were very damaging and calculated to cause great harm to his reputation if not proved to be false in a court of justice. Under the circumstances he charged Aga Mahomed and seven others with having defamed him, and prayed that they might be dealt with according to law.

His Worship ordered summonses to be issued against the eight persons as applied for.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 24th and 25th Silver Spoon Competition[s] counting for the Coorla Aggregate took place on Thursday morning, the 18th instant. The scores made were well up to the average, notwithstanding a very tricky wind blowing whilst the competition was proceeding at 600 yards. There was an excellent attendance of members, which shows the club to be throughly appreciated. Members are reminded that the valuable prizes offered to the Club by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. will be fired for arly in February. This Competition is open to all members of the Club who have entered for twelve Spoon Competitions (Regular, or Extra, or both). There will be an Extra Competition on Saturday morning, distances to be decided on the Range. Also a Regular Competition, on Saturday afternoon, open only to those members of the Club who do not belong to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Distances, 500 and 600 yards.

The Competition next week, will be on Thursday the 25th. Distances, 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores :—

24TH COMPETITION.

	Score. 500 yards.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	37a
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	36b
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	36b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B Vol Rifles	35b
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	34c
Gunner Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	34d
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	31b
Ar Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols	33e
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	33f
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	32c
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	32b
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	32c
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	32c
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	31h
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	31g
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	31g
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	31c
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	31c
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	31g
Sergt-Instr Tuffield, G I P R Vols	30d
Lce-Corpl M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	29a
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	29c
Corpl P J Boylett, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Corp A G Herbert, G I P R Vols	27
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	25
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	22

(a) Handicapped 9 points, winner of 4th Spoon; (b) handicapped 12 points; (c) handicapped 9 points; (d) winner of 1st Spoon; (e) handicapped 6 points; (f) handicapped 3 points, winner of 3rd Spoon; (g) handicapped 3 points; and (h) winner of 2nd Spoon.

25TH COMPETITION.

	Score 600 yards.
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	35a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	34b
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	33a
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	32d
Serg-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Gunnery-Instr Bedford, Royal Navy	32a
Lce-Corpl M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	32c
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	31f
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO MILL-OWNERS. SHIP-CHANDLERS. CHEMISTS, &c.
AUCTION SALE OF BLOOMLESS OIL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., by order of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. E. Ellis, and Ramjee Morarjee, 250 barrels of bloomless oil landed ex. s. s. Saint Giles, at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon. This is the best quality of neutral bloomless oil ever imported in Bombay, and it is used for mixing purposes, when it is desirable that there should be no mineral bloom visible; and has all the same healing properties as vaseline when applied to the skin, and it is a very fine stainless spindle oil, wool oil, and jute patching oil.

This oil is 400° fire test and 20° cold test, and takes the place of 385 bloomless oil, but is far superior to that oil in every respect.

Samples can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, Hummum Street, Fort, or at the Standard Oil Company of New York's Office, Khoja Moholla, Mandvi.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 19, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close Consignment—

1 strong glass fronted miniature office brougham by Holland
1 strong glass double seated miniature brougham by Thruff.
1 strong built phaeton by Moss.
1 strong Victoria by makers to the German Emperor.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Singer and Co., 15 cases tea, glass door cupboards,, hairs, tables, brackets, almyras with plate glass mirror couches, satanas vases, pictures, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Jaffer Veerjee and Co. and Nurally Purdan—

25 sets chandelier sets.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 bay C. B. pony, 13-2, goes well in saddle.
1 chesnut galloway, 8 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 glass-fronted miniature brougham with a strong grey Arab horse and harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria, in very good condition.
1 handsome strong C. B grey galloway, winner at Gymkhana races, plays polo, quiet, will carry a lady.
4 fox terriers imported from Liverpool.
1 strong English built mail phaeton.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place,—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, opposite the Parsee fire temple, the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teak wood household furniture, designed and executed to order by the owner himself, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, cleographs and pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Captain C. B. BARRON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Bombay, January 19, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, handsome table ornaments, and flowervases, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of C. R. JEFFERIES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
on
WEDNESDAY, 24th January, 1894.
SALE OF ENTIRE FURNITURE by Wimbridge, Kap's semi-grand PIANO, ETC.,
of
General W. T. BUDGEN,
At his Bungalow, No. 3, Marine Lines.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
on
SATURDAY, 27th January, 1894.
Sale of FURNITURE, victoria, horse, piano, &c.,
of
LIEUT.-COLONEL FORJETT,
At his Bungalow, No 10, Marine Lines.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

101 gallons pure Cadiz sherry.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Vanilal Motoeram—

523 3738—1 case 53 lbs, Imt. gold thread 47429.
3783—1 „ 150 „ „ „ „
3810—1 „ 50 marcs „ „ 48700.
3840—1 „ 54 bundles „ „ 216.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Surgeon James McAllister, consisting of gold watches and chain, breast pins, sleeve links and ring, masonic aprons and sundry articles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria,
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham,
1 light serviceable mail-phaeton,
1 strong second-hand landau, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

SALE OF SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A variety of instruments and appliances consisting of surgical gynæcological and post mortem instruments, enamal apparatuses, &c., also dental instruments and sundries.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, opposite the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, designed and executed to order by the owner himself, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of F. R. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA TANK PAKHADY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the undermentioned valuable property, by Public Auction, on the premises, by the order of Mr. Nanabhoy Bhicaji, the first Mortgagee of the same, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Haji Abdul Latiff Haji Ebrahim, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of February, 1892, and made between the said Haji Abdul Latiff Haji Ebrahim of the one part and the said Nanabhoy Bhicaji of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and chawls standing thereon, situate at Byculla Tank Pakhady, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,510 square yards or thereabouts (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mancooverbai, widow, and the properties hereinafter described and stated as charged with the fazendari rents or sums of Rs. 30 and Rs. 15, respectively, on or towards the east and fronting thereto by the DeLisle Road, on or towards the south partly by the property of Narayen Walji, and partly by the property of Shivlal Motilal, and on or towards the west by a Public drain or water course and vacant Government land, and which said land was formerly registered under No. 175, and now under new No. 13691, new Survey No. 3462, and is assessed under street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 32 and 34, Ward Nos. 7057, 7088-61, 7074, 716 and 7170 (or howsoever otherwise the said land or building may be registered and assessed), and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Haji Abdul Latiff Haji Ibrahim and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that the fazendari rent or sum of Rs. 30 per annum, which is chargeable upon and issuing out of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 212 square yards or thereabouts (being part of the lands and hereditaments herein before expressed to be hereby granted), and the house standing thereon, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property hereinafter described, and on or towards the east, south and west by the land and hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted, which said property is in the possession of one Tyabally Moola Tajkhan.

THIRDLY.—All that the fazendari rent or sum of Rs. 15 per annum, which is chargeable upon and issuing out of all that peice or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts (being another part of the said hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted) and the house standing thereon, situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the South by the property of Mancooverbai, widow, on or towards the east and west by the land and hereditaments herein before expressed to be hereby granted, and on or towards the south party by the land and hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted, and partly by property hereinbefore firstly described and stated as chargeable with the said rent of Rs. 30 per annum, and which said property now being described is also in the possession of the said Tyebji Moolla Tajkhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors for the said Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 27, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 19, 1891.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SO far is known at present the EARL OF ELGIN, LADY ELGIN and three of the LADIES BRUCE will land at Bombay, about 5 o'clock, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 20th; and will stay at MALABAR POINT until MONDAY NIGHT, the 22nd, when they will depart for CALCUTTA. H. E. LORD HARRIS hopes to be able to arrange to hold a RECEPTION on either the SATURDAY NIGHT or MONDAY AFTERNOON, but this will have to depend on LORD ELGIN'S wishes.

T. HARRIS, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Apoliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Nice Selection of

DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPHIRES, RINGS AND DIAMOND BROOCHES.

ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND PERFECT.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

DELHI: Chandni Chowk. BOMBAY: Rampart Row.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of Major A. Hildebrand, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Public Works Department, Military Works Office, in Store lane, Fort, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., the right of removing fruit from the trees at Sewree and Rowlee Magazines compound, from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the said Military Works Office, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 19, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

No fresh financial news is to hand to-day through Reuter, all the London Stock Exchange and other quotations having been unaltered yesterday, as well as advices from New York.

Government allotted no Council Bills or Wire Transfers on India yesterday. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid. Americans remained at 4 3-8d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions and 1-16d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d. for January-February deliveries, and 4 21-64d. for May-June. In East Indian Cotton, Broach was 1-16d. higher, in all grades. The total day's Imports were 25,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

A further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 8 1-16 cents per lb; and April Futures were a point lower, at 8·08 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were again comparatively heavy at 28,000 bales; and the total Arrivals this season now compare as undernoted with those in the two years preceding for the same time :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts.	28,000	13,000	12,000
Four days' do. ...	104,000	74,000	76,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	4,571,000	3,840,000	5,232,000

An advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has taken place in the price of Cotton here to-day, in a steady market, and a moderate amount of business has been reported. Exporters have bought 600 bales of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 171-8; and 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 175-6; while the Mills have taken 1,475 bales in all, made up of 250 ready new Dhulia, at Rs. 175-6; 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 191½; and 50 Akola, at Rs. 188; and of old stuff, 850 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 187-90; 125 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 172; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 174 per candy.

The weather and crop report telegrams received this morning reported cloudy and unseasonable weather in nearly all the districts of the Oomrawattee Cotton circle, and a very trifling fall of rain at Oomrawattee and Khangaum; but Monday's advices regarding the state of the crop in the other circles were confirmed, though in the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle the American plants were suffering from cold winds; and at Dhollera, where the weather had also become rather cloudy, the picking of the second sowing was likely to be delayed.

WHEAT has been steadier in tone to-day; but business for export has continued to be upon a small scale, and prices of *Pessy* have given way to our quotations, say :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....Rs. 3 12 6 per cwt.
Do. 85 „ „ 3 11 0 „

other descriptions being unchanged in value.

SEEDS have again been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, the tone of the market remaining steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,274 bales.
Wheat	8,349 cwts.
Linseed	7,496 „
Rapeseed	1,789 „
Gingelly	9,886 „
Popyseed	1,785 „
Groundnuts	18,824 „
Castorseed	5,610 „
Rice	20,347 „

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. Business has been done for Marseilles, January shipment, at 18s. per ton for seeds; and for London for March-April shipment, at 17s. per ton, for the same cargo.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance, remaining thereat throughout the day, a fair amount having been taken at these rates. For three months' sight credits the rate has been 1s. 3 3-32d., all day, and a moderate amount has been placed thereat, while, for May delivery, we have heard of 1s. 2 1-16d. being done; but export Bills still remains scarce. The announcement in this morning's papers that Government do not contemplate levying an import duty in connection with the currency reform has apparently had no effect one way or the other. Prices for Silver for shipment are quoted slightly higher; and we closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 3d.	„
Credits do .....1s. 3 3-32d.	„
Francs do. .....1·58¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at 104 7-16 for Fours for Cash; 104 5-16 for the settlement at the beginning of next month; and 104¼ for the March account, at which also rates left off this evening; the new 3 per Cents. being called 100 1-8.

SHARES.—Prices of some Cotton Mill shares have recovered a little to-day; and we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Ripon, and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 12½ in Luckmidas: of Rs 10 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 3, in Leopold at our revised quotations, In press shares, Volkarts have advanced Rs. 25; and Bellary, Colaba, and New Berar, Rs. 5 each; while Mofussil are Rs. 5 lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour Mill, and Alcock Ashdown has advanced Rs. 5 each; Thacker and Co. are Rs. 3, and Kemp and Co. Rs. 2 higher. Bank of Bombay Shares are Re. 1¼ lower, at Rs. 1,177½.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th January, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	7	48 p.m.	18	5
Teheran	18	2	14 p.m.	..	32
Suez	18	3	.. p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 18th January, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	8	...	1
„ Karrachee	..	11	...	1
„ Madras	..	35	...	2

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending January 9, as compared with the statement of January 2, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 2. Rs. A. P.	Jan. 9. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000 0 0	56,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,66,98,476 13 11	1,76,14,978 2 4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,24,18,409 2 9	4,91,32,913 3 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,70,067 4 4	11,60,824 0 3
Sundries	32,84,470 4 4	21,43,895 1 9
	Rs. 9,81,71,423 9 4	9,56,62,610 7 5
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	83,08,278 0 0	72,10,029 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	60,94,311 0 0	64,18,211 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	96,17,601 8 6	1,01,52,751 3 8
Credits on do.	1,08,08,303 15 2	1,06,40,382 15 4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,71,24,649 0 11	2,80,82,351 2 7
Balances with other Banks	7,96,772 14 4	3,57,554 7 5
Bullion	2,931 10 1	2,017 13 1
Dead Stock	12,81,389 12 9	12,79,393 0 3
Stamps	9,121 15 8	9,153 11 1
Sundries	16,90,215 0 0	17,75,333 13 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	98,36,349 5 0	85,80,239 11 10
Do. at Branches	2,25,92,499 6 11	2,10,54,869 7 9
	Rs. 9,81,71,423 9 4	9,56,62,610 7 5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to January 9 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,21,165	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,95,336	do.
Other Deposits	32,85,496	Dec.
Post Bills	5,90,757	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,74,349	Dec.
Loans	8,35,153	Inc.
Account of Credit	1,67,721	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	9,57,702	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	12,56,109	Dec.
Do. at Branches	15,37,630	do.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

PIGOT—January 7, at Simla, the wife of J L Pigot of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1894.

IT would be a mistake to assume that the announcement, said to be authoritative, that the Government do not "contemplate" the imposition of a duty on silver imported into India, carries the subject any further than the Hon'ble Mr. Westland's reply to Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's interrogatory. The Finance Minister when asked to state whether the Government have the intention of imposing an import duty on silver, and if not, whether they will make a public declaration of their intentions distinctly, declined to make any such declaration. It is scarcely to be supposed that the Government, having a week ago stated that it was impossible for them to make any announcement which would put it out of their power to propose any import duty on silver, if, and when, they consider it desirable to do so, should now make such an announcement, and gratuitously incur the disability in question. In the interval exchange has certainly not improved: on the contrary, it is a shade more depressed, consequent on the continued speculative imports of silver, which is credited with the disturbance of the currency. It is not to be supposed the Government will be content to stand by with folded hands while the measures taken in June last are rendered nugatory by speculative operations based upon illusions. One of these illusions is that the closing of the mints to the coinage of silver is a tentative and a temporary measure, and that some fine morning the mints will be again rendered available for the conversion of the depreciated metal into rupees worth less than a shilling each. The other illusion is that the Government will tranquilly look on while silver is being introduced into the country in quantities far in excess of all business requirements, and then put on a duty which will add twenty-five per cent. to the value of the bullion thus providently introduced into the country. Any declaration which the Government might make would be turned to some speculative account. Their hands would be tied, and the speculators secure on one side would use their ingenuity to circumvent the fates in some unexpected direction. It would be a cardinal error for the Government to make any declaration or to take any further action until all the conditions are known. Everybody knows that silver is being imported into the country in large and unexpected quantities.

It is necessary to observe what becomes of the silver thus imported, and see whether the demand is likely to continue. The amount of bullion absorbed by the mints of the few Native States, which are coining silver, considerable as it is, is not sufficient to account for continued imports on so large a scale. So far as can be ascertained, the silver is being palmed off to a large extent upon the ryot in exchange for his stock of rupees. He believes that the Marwaree has done him a good turn when he enables him to buy a silver anklet for his wife for twenty rupees, which hitherto would have cost him one or two rupees more. He has no idea that the value of the anklet is really twenty per cent. less than it would have been two or three years ago. No one can tell how long it would take for the ryot to learn that he is being victimised, and that he is paying for his wife's jewellery more than its market value. But it is certain that he will learn the lesson sooner or later, as competition amongst the holders of silver brings down its price. The process of enlightenment might be hastened by enabling the ryot to purchase the silver he requires at a fair price, and with a guarantee that it is of the fineness to which he has been traditionally accustomed. The other day, the Currency Association, when drawing the attention of the Government to a portentous growth of the silver imports, proposed three courses, either of which might be taken to remedy the evil. The first of these is the total prohibition of the import of silver on private account, the second, the levy of the import duty on silver on a sliding scale, and the third, the melting down of rupees by the Government for what they would sell as bullion. As a matter of fact, the resources of civilisation are not exhausted by these three courses. There are at least two others, either of which would make the rash speculator pause. The Government might for one thing resolve to raise sterling loans for the requiremsnts of the year in London, and employ the unused balances in India in converting Government stock or buying it up until such time as it might be re-issued at three and half per cent. Seeing that the French Government have decided that it is feasible to convert the seven milliards of rentes from four and half to three and half per cent., the conversion of Indian Stock does not seem a formidable affair. Confining ourselves for the moment to the consideration of the three proposals made by the Currency Association, it is obvious that the total prohibition of silver imports on private account would constitute the importation of silver a Government monopoly which in itself would be a challenge to all the smugglers of Asia. At every port of the Empire and along the five thousand miles of external frontiers, to say nothing of the frontiers of the Native States, it would be a continuous struggle between an overgrown Preventive Service and the ingenuity of the ubiquitous smuggler. A duty on silver would be to a certain extent open to the same objection, though as there would be an alternative, viz., payment of a duty, the inducement, not to say compulsion, to smuggling, would not be so great as in the case of total prohibition.

The suggested melting down of rupees by Government and taking the bullion at market price is a proposal which at first site appears to be wanting in common-sense. The Government are asked to take out of the treasury rupees, which even under the depressing circumstances of the present moment are worth nearly one and three pence, and going to the expense and trouble of melting them down, sell them at say one and a penny. When that proposal is examined more carefully it is not quite so wild as it seems. In the first place the complaint which the body politic suffers from is a plethora of rupees. Some nine or ten crores of useless coin are at the present moment in the treasuries over and above the nineteen crores which filled the coffers a year ago. The coins are, it may be truly said, worse than useless. They are in neither active nor passive circulation. Why should they cumber the ground? If there be a demand for silver either on the part of the astute speculator or that of the ryot anxious to adorn his wife and daughters with ornaments procured at a reasonable figure, why should not the superfluous rupees be melted down and the bullion placed in the market? If it were sold direct to the ryot at its fair value the unfair trader would find his occupation gone. The speculator who now import silver with the hope that something will turn up, will find that he might spare himself the trouble and buy Government silver instead. Or he might deem it prudent to retire from that branch of commerce content with the gains or losses he has already made. It is true that the Government would be open to criticism for having sold a rupee, worth nearly one and three pence, for two pence less, after going to the expense and trouble of melting it down. Government would certainly be twenty per cent. out of pocket on the transaction, viewed from this standpoint. But the rupees at present are superfluous. They are an encumbrance. If at some future time the Government find the need of rupees, there is nothing to prevent silver being bought in the open market and converted into rupees which will have the exchange value of the day. The Government might in this way find the transaction profitable. If the imports of silver survived a resort to that measure, it will survive anything, as the Salamander survives fire. We do not say that the Government contemplate this measure or any other measure. In saying this, we must guard ourselves from being understood to say that Government are supine and have made up their mind to do nothing. The fact that the calculations of the forthcoming budget are based upon the rupee at one shilling and fourpence, while the actuals of the current year have given a penny less, is an indication that Government do not despair of improving the position of the currency in the coming financial year. It is no doubt sufficiently correct to say that the Government do not contemplate taking any particular step, but that means that they stand committed to no particular course. We have it on the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that whatever measures the Government of India may deem necessary to supplement the steps taken in June last will be sanctioned by the Cabinet. What these measures should be, cannot be decided until all the factors are known, and there has been sufficient time to observe the real effect of the steps already taken.

WE published yesterday a telegram from our London correspondent, giving the purport of Lord Lansdowne's despatch on the Simultaneous Examinations proposal, which is now under the consideration of Lord Kimberley. The reference by the Secretary of State to the Governor-General in Council inviting him to consider the best means of giving effect to the resolution carried in the House of Commons in June last said that his Excellency was free to make such representations on the question as they might deem necessary. It appears that the reply of the Government of India, which was drawn up after consultation with the Provincial Governments, pronounces the proposal to hold Simultaneous Examinations in India and in England to be impracticable. The difficulties in the way are found to be insuperable, but even were this not so, the Government of India could not approve of the introduction of such a measure in view of the grave objections which present themselves. These objections are set forth in detail, and no doubt they will be given to the public in the blue-book which will in the ordinary course be laid before Parliament in the next session. The Provincial Governments are apparently agreed that Simultaneous Examinations are impracticable, and that the system would be detrimental to the efficiency of the higher administration and the authority of Government. This is the purport of the despatch. It is impossible to judge of the sufficiency or otherwise of the grounds on which the strong disapproval of the proposal is based, until we have the text of the despatch. It is only the very sanguine who believed that the success of Mr. Paul's motion by a majority of eight in a not over full House would settle the question, and undo in a moment the work of the Public Service Commission, whose conclusions were arrived at after taking evidence in every Province of India. The elaborate scheme drawn up by the Commission and substantially accepted by Government constituted a Provincal Service, which is practically reserved for Natives of India, and assigned to that Service a considerable number of important appointments hitherto reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service. The latter, which the Commission proposed should be termed the Imperial Service, was curtailed and restricted to less than eight hundred members who were to be recruited by competition open to all British subjects, English and Indian, on the condition that the examinations were to be held in London. The Government for some reason which has never been explained, rejected the proposed designation Imperial Service and substituted for it the misleading term "Indian Civil Service." The result has been that the impression has become general that no Native of India can get even a clerkship in the Indian Civil Service without going to England to pass a very difficult examination. This error has to our knowledge misled very intelligent men, who not unnaturally suppose that the Indian Civil Service means the whole administrative Service of India including every clerk drawing from fifty rupees a month upwards. As a matter of fact the great bulk of the Civil Service appointments are reserved, as we said, for Statutory Natives of India. No European British subject can obtain employment in a Government office with an emolument of more than two hundred a month without the special sanction of the Secretary of State, a sanction which is almost invariably refused. The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozesha M. Metha, who presided at a meeting in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall in July last to ask the House of Commons to give effect to its own resolution, recognised that it is essential and indispensable that there must be a large admixture of Englishmen in the Service to insure the carrying out of the government of the country on English principles. He also added that he should desire to see the Natives of India win the high positions set apart for meritorious members of the Provincial Service, in a fair competition with the best of Englishmen. In other words the Englishmen should not be as they now are, practically shut out from a large number of appointments in the Civil Service of India. The Government of India are not likely to differ from Mr. Mehta in the opinion that the administration of the country cannot be carried out on Western lines without a large admixture of Europeans. But evidently they do not see eye to eye with him and Mr. Paul when they declare Simultaneous Examinations to be consistent with that essential condition.

NOT long ago, as our readers will remember, Professor Bain of Poona, charged the Duke of Argyll with plagiarism, and gave in our columns parallel passages from the Duke's work and his own. The similarity was remarkable, and Mr. Bain received much sympathy both in India and at home. But the other day Mr. John Murray, the Duke's publisher in a letter to *Truth*, declined that the Duke's book was offered to and accepted by his firm in May. It was then nearly completed, and had been typewritten. Mr. Bain states that his book must have been published in June, 1892. By that date, says Mr. Murray, eleven chapters of the Duke's book (360 out of 580 pages) were in proof or in the printer's hands. In other words, out of Mr. Bain's forty-six specific charges, thirty-four deal with passages which were actually in print, or with the compositor before Mr. Bain's book appeared. The rest of the Duke's manuscript was practically completed by that time. In face of this, Mr. Bain addressed a letter to us, which we published yesterday. He is convinced that he was wrong in charging the Duke with plagiarism, and regrets having cast any imputation on his Grace's literary honour. At the same time, as he himself observes, although he abandons his theory as to the cause of the coincidences, the coincidences remain and they are unique in literary history.

OUR attention has been drawn by the Austro-Hungarian Consulate-General to the fact that the Royal Hungarian Government has made it penal under an Act recently passed, to make or sell artificial wines—Kunstwein, viz., wine containing nothing or next to nothing of grape juice but a mere chemical preparation, within their dominions. The immediate reasons of passing this Act were the systematic frauds carried on by some foreign traders in imposing upon the consumers of their wines some chemically prepared stuff as genuine Hungarian wines, thus not only injuring the legitimate cultivators of wines and producers of these renowned wines, but doing immense harm to the consumers at large. It appears the qualities of Hungarian wines that are imitated are mostly Tokayer, Ruster, Carlowitzer, Pillanyer, Nemeser, and Esmelcker. Considering the hard struggle the Europeans living in India have to undergo against poverty of blood, on account of the insalubrious clime and the urgent necessity of making a judicious use of good and pure wines to combat against it. Anglo-Indians should tender their thanks to the Hungarian Government for taking up these steps to prevent injurious productions passing into circulation. We learn that the regular consumers of Hungarian wines are recommended to take the precaution of getting their supplies from merchants who are direct importers from the Hungarian growers or through some respectable Austrian or H

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A STEAMER ASHORE IN THE CANAL.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The steamer Britannia is ashore in the Suez Canal.

LATER.

The steamer Britannia, which grounded in the Suez Canal, has been floated and traffic resumed.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

It is reported that the French Government intend proposing an expedition to Madagascar and to impose a Protectorate over the Island similar to the French Protectorate over Tunis.

THE CZARINA ILL.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Czarina has been attacked with influenza and fever, but is, nevertheless, carefully nursing her son the Grand Duke Michael, who is laid up with inflammation of the lungs.

EXPLOSION ON A FRENCH STEAMER.

During the clearance of the saferoom of the South American liner Equateur at Bordeaux, a package exploded, killing two men and wounding several, and causing much damage to the ship.

The cause of the explosion is unexplained.

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET.

BERLIN, JAN. 18.

The Prussian Budget for 1894-95 shows a deficit of seventy million of marks, which is to be covered by the issue of a new Loan.

FRENCH CONVERSION OF STOCK.

PARIS, JAN. 18.

The French Chambers have passed the Bill for the conversion of 4½ per cent. into 3½ per cent. Rentes.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17.

Secretary Carlisle has invited tenders for fifty millions of five per cent. ten-year bonds for gold redeemable in coin.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 18.

The s.s. Ballaarat, with the homeward English mails of the 13th instant, arrived here at 1 p.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE KINE-PROTECTION SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

The despatch from the Government of India on the kine-protection movement reached the Secretary of State this week.

THE CANTONMENT COMMITTEE.

The Cantonment Committee in Calcutta has been so far engaged in preliminary business only, but to-morrow they will probably proceed to the consideration of opinions expressed by officers consulted by Government.

THE REBELLION IN ITALY.

It would not have been thought, observes an Allahabad paper, that India could be in the remotest degree connected with the rebellion in Italy, but such would seem to be the case.

PROHIBITION OF SECRET TELEGRAMS TO SICILY.

The Indian Telegraph Department have had to issue a notice that telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted; this prohibition will apparently have to be extended to Italy generally, as outbreaks are reported at various towns on the mainland.

THE BURMA POLICE.

The re-distribution of the Civil Police in Burma is now under consideration. It is probable that large reductions will be made in quieter and more thinly-populated districts of Upper Burma, especially in the Southern-Eastern divisions, and increases in the deltaic districts, especially in the Irrawaddy division, in which crime has been frequent, and where the increase of police has not kept pace with the rapid growth of population. Akyab and Rangoon will also get increases. It is thought that the net result of the re-distribution will be a considerable decrease in the present strength of the civil police in the province.

The military police, who will be replaced by troops in the northern Chin Hills, will be supplied by the abolition of the Mandalay Battalion and reductions in several other battalions.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 18.

The Hemp Drugs Commission is now taking the evidence of Messrs. Prendergast, Superintendent of Police, Kishna, and Simpson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras. The Revs. Pittendrigh, Robinson, and Besigachari have given their evidence against the hemp drugs, but all concur in stating that the consumption of the drug in this Presidency is extremely small.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JAN. 18.

The s. s. Ganges left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 18.

The s. s. Victoria left here, at 4 p.m., to-day.

The s. s. Rohilla left here at 1 p.m. to-day, for Bombay.

The s. s. Chusan left here at noon yesterday.

TRINCOMALEE, JAN. 18.

H. M. S. Brisk, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 13-16
Bar Silver	31½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizea cable.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi every Wednesday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 17.

10 p.m.	73·7

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18.

6 a.m.	70·2
10 a.m.	74·6
2 p.m.	79·6
6 p.m.	80·2

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. F. H. E. LAMB has won the gold medal presented yearly to the Calcutta Golf Club by the Viceroy.

LIEUTENANT MCMAHON, lately attached to the Kabul Mission, and one of the most promising frontier officers, will take over charge of the Revenue Commissioner's office at Quetta for the present; but a more senior officer will have to be placed in officiating charge hereafter.

MR. F. G. GELL, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension for two months of the leave on the medical certificate for fifteen months notified on 27th September last.

MR. J. WALSH has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Preventive Service, and Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. Ainsworth, or pending further orders.

CAPTAIN W. QUENTIN has been appointed member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for all languages, vice Captain C. G. Nurse, relieved.

MR. R. THORN, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed twelve months' leave on medical certificate.

DURING the week ending 7th January, 1894, there were registered in the town of Karachi 104 births and 91 deaths against 99 and 54 respectively, last year. The deaths were classified as follows:—67, Fever; 5, Diarrhœa; 1, Injury; and 18 other causes. 50 Primary vaccinations were performed during the above week.

WE regret to learn that H. H. Mir Ali Murad Khan, of Khairpur, is very seriously ill. Dr. Corkery, Civil Surgeon of Sukkur, was called out on the 10th instant to attend on the old Prince. All that skilful medical treatment can do is being done for the recovery of his Highness. The lower extremities are said to be partially paralysed, and the patient is otherwise in a condition that creates anxiety.

RECENTLY a Commission, consisting of the Commissioner of the Derajat, the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and Mr. MacMahon, Political Agent, Zhob, sat at Kajuri Kuch to inquire into the murder of Mr. Kelly, Military Overseer, in August last by the Waziris. The question of inflicting adequate punishment on the tribe found guilty has been referred to Government.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 23rd Dec., 1893, were Rs. 8,666. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 9,726. Decrease, Rs. 1,060. Receipts per mile for the week ended 23rd December, 1893, Rs. 169-14-9. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 190-11-4. Decrease, Rs. 20-12-7. Receipts from 1st July to 23rd December, 1893, Rs. 3,04,223. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 3,06,094. Decrease, Rs. 1,871.

THE result of the investigation by the Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances whereby the special train from Negapatam and the Mail train from Madras nearly collided between Vandalur and Pallaveram, on the 3rd ultimo, is, that the clerks in charge and signallers, both at Vandalur and Fallaveram, have been declared to be in fault. They will be prosecuted by the South Indian Railway before the Magistrate of Chingleput.

THE District Magistrate of Alipore, on Monday, committed Surgeon-Captain Pearse for trial, on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of doing a rash and negligent act, in connection with the Fulta shooting case. The Magistrate was unable to allow bail; but later in the day, on application being made to the High Court, Dr. Pearse was admitted to bail, pending his trial in the High Court.

THE Bill amending the Coinage Act—which has no bearing whatever on the silver question, by the way—has now been finally drafted, and Mr. Westland will probably introduce it into the Imperial Legislative Council on the 25th instant. As to the other Legislative business, orders have been given for the amendment of the Police Act. The Chief Commissioner of Burma and the officers under him, who have been consulted in the matter, have expressed their concurrence with the views of the Government of India on the provisions of the Stamp Act relating to sea insurance.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the last eight days of December, 1893, were Rs. 11,38,720. Corresponding period of last year, Rs. 8,11,804. Increase, Rs. 3,26,916. Miles open for the last eight days of December, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding period of last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the last eight days of December, 1893, Rs. 707. Corresponding period of last year, Rs. 504. Increase, Rs. 203. Earnings from 1st of July, 1893, to 31st of December, 1893, Rs. 2,33,89,452. From 1st of July, 1892, to 31st of December, 1892, Rs. 2,21,48,499. Increase, Rs. 12,40,953.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the last eight days of December, 1893, were Rs. 5,514. Corresponding period of last year, Rs. 6,155. Decrease, Rs. 641. Miles open for the last eight days of December, 1893, 22¼. Corresponding period of last year, 22¼. Per mile open for the last eight days of December, 1893, Rs. 248. Corresponding period of last year, Rs. 277. Decrease, Rs. 29. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 31st December, 1893, Rs. 1,24,123. From 1st July, 1892, to 31st December, 1892, Rs. 1,30,581. Decrease, Rs. 6,458.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the last eight days of December, 1893, were Rs. 24,344. Corresponding period of last year, Rs. 25,390. Decrease, Rs. 1,046. Miles open for the last eight days of December, 1893, 101-2/5. Corresponding period of last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open for the last eight days of December, 1893, Rs. 154. Corresponding period of last year, Rs. 157. Decrease, Rs. 6. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 31st December, 1893, Rs. 6,01,890. From 1st July, 1892, to 31st December, 1892, Rs. 5,46,047. Increase, Rs. 55,843.

A FEW nights ago at Dehra Dun a party of three or four drunken natives maliciously attacked a European woman on the Rajpore road about half a mile from Dehra. Fortunately some artillery men from Rajpore arrived on the scene in the nick of time, and prevented the assailants from accomplishing their cowardly design. The scoundrels unluckily escaped.

THE Khalsa Diwan of Lahore, the representative association of the Sikhs, will this week present an address to Lord Lansdowne on his retirement. The address will be presented in Calcutta by Sirdar Sir Atar Singh, K. C. I. E.

MR. AZIZ-UD-DIN, Native Attache to the Agent, Governor-General in Baluchistan, has been summoned to Calcutta by the Foreign Office. It is believed he will be sent back to Berar as extra Assistant Commissioner.

THE unusually mild weather during December in the hill country to the north of the Punjab was very welcome to the 23rd Pioneers engaged in the construction of the new fort at Chilas, as it enabled them to complete their work in the most thorough manner. Like the fortified *sarai* at Landi Kotal the fort is best described as "tribe-proof." In other words it is absolutely safe against the attack of any number of tribesmen, who have not, of course, artillery wherewith to effect a breach in its walls. Escalade is impossible, as the approaches are open to musketry and machine-gun fire, not to mention that from mountain guns in position. The Kohistanis are not likely to venture upon any attack when the Pioneers withdraw to Bunji, leaving some 400 Kashmir Imperial Service troops in garrison. The moral effect created by the building of the fort is certain to be very great in the Indus Valley down to the Black Mountain, for an outward and visible sign has been given of the intention on the part of the British Government to hold on to a position whence all irruptions from the south into Kashmir territory can be summarily stopped.

THE inhabitants of Shikarpore are determined to have the order for the removal of the Courts and other Judicial and administrative officers from Shikarpore to Sukkur cancelled. Their memorial to the Bombay Government having failed to have the desired effect, they have now memorialised the Supreme Government on the subject.

A SERIOUS fracas occurred a few days ago between the Pathans of the 40th Regiment and the police at Quetta. A correspondent gives the following account:—"It appears that some policemen made a raid on a gambling den in the bazar and succeeded in arresting some of the Pathan sepoys, who were punished. This incensed the Pathans, who mustered strong and attacked the police with sticks in the bazaar. In the course of the fight eight men were seriously injured, and are lying in the hospital in a precarious state. Not satisfied with beating the policemen, the Pathans also ill-treated the shopkeepers, and are alleged to have plundered a few shops. Altogether 28 men were wounded, of these 16 were policemen and 12 outsiders. To prevent the occurrence of another fight the authorities have ordered that the 40th Pathans will furnish a picquet daily of two N. C. Os. and 12 men for duty in the bazaar."

ONE of the men wounded by the two police constables who went amuck at Chanda recently has since died. This unfortunate person seems to have little or no connection with the bribery case which was the cause of the outbreak, but the two malefactors appear to have considered that they might as well mix up a little plunder with their revenge, and after they had killed the sub-inspector and his orderly, they went off to his house, called him out (it was the middle of the night) and demanded a hundred rupees. The wretched victim offered them his bangles, but could not or would not produce money; whereupon they attacked him with their axes, and afterwards wounded his mother, who came to his rescue. It was after this exploit that they turned their attention to the complainant in the bribery charge, wounding him and two others seriously before they set out to "bail up" the headquarters station.

MEN who busy themselves with the abstruse problem of the origin of evil will be interested in the discovery that morphia exercises a strange fascination over those minute organisms, the primordial cells, from which all life begins, and to which Nature has to revert every time she wishes to create an individual, whether it be man, beast or plant. A learned German, who has devoted his life to a study of their habits, finds that when he inserts into a drop of water a slender tube filled with a weak decoction of this seductive fluid, the germs crowd round its aperture like Chinese round an opium den. Is it possible that these, the most ancient and universal of living things, who bear about the same proportion in point of size, to a pin's head, as a pin's head does to an elephant, can have had, some time in the dark days beyond the ken of science, a Commission of their own, which decided for them that opium was not on the whole a bad thing? The learned German is, no doubt, of the opinion that it ruins their constitutions; but perhaps after all they know best.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that a large fossil skull, resembling (but much larger than) that of an elephant, has been found recently embedded in a calcareous rock at Rajpore. It is unfortunately a good deal damaged, but it would still be an object of interest for an Indian Natural History Museum.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT has threatened to bring an action for libel against a Paris morning newspaper. The newspaper published an interview with the great actress, in which it made her say that her jewellery had never been stolen during her American tour. This was untrue, for not only had she been the victim of a robbery, but the police at Rio de Janeiro had the matter in hand, and proceedings had been instituted against a man who was suspected of having committed the theft. This interview had found its way to South America and was reproduced, to her prejudice, by some of the papers there. The police in consequence made inquiries, and she will not now probably hear anything more of her jewellery. For this reason she is about to demand reparation from the newspaper.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Asian* relates that whilst out shooting recently, a single snipe rose in front of him, and just as he was bringing his gun up to fire a second and a third rose, one beyond the other, and all three in a straight line. He fired and killed all three with one shot. On picking them up he found that they had fallen in a perfect straight line, about ten yards between each snipe.

A CORRESPONDENT, who alluded in a contemporary to the question of cannibalism in India, was not perhaps quite fair to the mild Hindu, when he inferred from the revolting practices of the fakir near Rajghat, that unfathomed depths of savagery underlie the temper of the whole race. The practices he describes are known to be a well-marked, though fortunately rare accompaniment of a specific form of insanity. When, early in this century, a man of good position and education was detected at Paris violating churchyards for the gratification of the same morbid appetite, no one dreamed of making it the basis of a charge against the whole French nation. Another form of the same madness, observes a contemporary, is described by many witnesses in the Middle Ages in Europe, when the appeapance on the high roads of monsters who believed themselves to be wolves and preyed on children, was not very uncommon. It was then known by the general term of lycanthropy, and it is perhaps a relief from the usually appalling tenour of these disclosures to be told that it was a mild form of this disease which afflicted the Babylonian Monarch, whose subsequent adventures, after he has been dismissed by the Holy Writ, are related by Voltaire in his charming romance, *Le Taureau Blanc.*

THE commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, in Calcutta, has hinted at the possibility of a re-appearance of the gold-fever which raged so severely in 1891; but there is little chance of the epidemic assuming its old form. Its symptoms so far are of the mildest kind, and consist in the purchase of certain old shares for a few annas each, in the hope that they may be doubled or trebled in value within the next few months. There is none of that mad speculation which led to rupee shares selling for twenty or thirty times their nominal value, and the company-promoter has not re-appeared in the field. If he did, the investing public would be very shy, indeed, unless he could show indubitably that he had something more than some square miles of jungle land, ready for exploitaion, to offer in return for their hard cash. He would have to convince them that gold in paying quantities had been discovered, and the opinions on this point of true experts would have to be produced before he would be listened to. The old plan of furnishing weekly progress reports, with their jargon of adits and shafts, cross-sections and drifts, would be of no avail. Even the rashest speculator has learned wisdom where the Chota Nagpur gold field are concerned, and lakhs of rupees cannot be conjured out of Marwaris' pockets on a simple prospectus backed by a mining engineer's report. Moreover, there are thousands of persons who still hold the depreciated shares of such companies as have not gone through the painful process of winding-up, and they will be content to wait for further devlopments without risking fresh investments of capital.

AN article is published in the "Official Gazette" of Coburg commenting on the recent debate in the House of Commons and defending the Duke's position with regard to the grant of £10,000. To renounce this annuity, says the writer, would be tantamount to a violation of the agreement between Great Britain and Russia at the time of the Duke's marriage. It is also declared that the Duke has spent large sums on Clarence House, which is the property of the Crown, and that he cannot now dismiss his servants there nor pay them out of his Coburg revenues. The Berlin "National Zeitung" says that this apology for the Duke of Coburg will will not make a weighty impression, and declares that no German Federal prince can remain in receipt of foreign money.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THERE is but little to record of the run from the last Parla Meet, except that it ended in misfortune. A jack was found near the south end of the Chuckla covert, and went away over rather a rough line, in the direction of Saar. He crossed the bed of a dry tank, in which a number of deep irrigation channels have been dug, with soft holding earth thrown up on each side of them, making the take-off difficult, and the landing worse. These had the effect of temporarily thinning the field pretty considerably, and when those who had been fortunate enough to negotiate the obstacles first, and had scrambled up the bank, saw the hounds racing across the open on the far side at a cracking pace, they congratulated themselves on being well in for a good thing. But their satisfaction was of short duration; a few hundred yards off was a small garden, in this garden was a well, and into the well fell master jack. Luckily no hounds followed him, and we soon had them whipped off, while endeavours were made to get the jack out. There was no way of getting down the well, and the jack soon found a projecting ledge of rock near the water-level, on to which he scrambled.

The operation of getting a noose round his neck, and of hauling him out thereby, in which our Honorary Secretary and a popular Adjutant of Volunteers figured, assisted by a gunner and a merchant with a long bamboo, was at length successful, and the jack made short work of cutting the gordian knot with his teeth and making off to a place of safety, where he could ruminate on whether the *sahib-log*, in hauling him out of the well, had been actuated entirely by philanthropic motives. A place of safety he did find nevertheless, for when the hounds were brought back, after some little delay, they could make nothing of it. It was more than probable that the jack was lying up somewhere close by; be that as it may, he could not be found, and so we jogged on. The Master's efforts to provide further sport were fruitless however, as covert after covert was drawn blank, and so we returned home after a disappointing morning.

Wednesday's meet at the Jackal Club was productive of better sport, and, we had a rattling good morning. There was a large field of close on fifty sportsmen, the proceedings being graced by the presence of a larger number than usual of the fair sex, and altogether the Jackal Club lawn presented a brave sight. There is generally a jack to be found in the jungle to the north of the camp, and Wednesday proved no exception. Hounds were soon on his line, and they raced off across the worst bit of the Melon Ground at a great pace; too great for one sportsman, who came down rather heavily, but was soon on his legs again and going as hard as ever. Crossing the hills above Bamanwadi, the jack kept bearing right-handed, and when he was eventually run into and killed in the same garden down the well in which we lost our jack on the last occasion, he had described about a complete circle. The going was a bit difficult in places, but the pace was fast throughout, and altogether it was a most enjoyable twenty-five minutes' spin.

We were not long in jogging on to Saar, where the lucky ones had their second horses, and the Master then lost no time in moving off to draw the blackthorn covert. Some sportsmen had had enough though, and went home, leaving a largely-diminished field to enjoy the sport that was to follow. A jack was soon found, and went off in the direction of Santa Cruz; keeping to the left of the low hills at the top of the Melon Ground, he then swung round right-handed towards Parla. It is not often we come across a wanderer from Pali Hill or the Varsova Sands, so, unless he is one of these, he must turn back. So say the knowing ones, and they are right, for he does turn back right-handed, and hounds are soon racing down the lane through the mango tope, where there is some pretty fencing to be had, and on across the road over the hilly country beyond. We are soon galloping over the grass in the Goregaon jungles, up to the Marole Hill and along its crest. Scrambling up and down the hills is heavy work for our horses; we have been going a good twenty minutes, and the pace is beginning to tell, but the hounds keep on, and one hound is said to be hunting well in front of the rest of the pack. We push on through the jungles, and soon those sportsmen who have to return by train begin to drop off; but the hounds are still running in front, and the Master keeps on, until finding it well-nigh impossible to make anything more of it, he has at last to call the hounds off. It wants a lot of perseverance to work through such thick jungles as abound on these hills, and no good end would be served. So thought the Master, who accordingly collected as many hounds as he could, and made a move for home. Bell brought in as many more, and most, if not all of the rest of the 17¼ couple that were out are understood to have come in during the day. A real good morning and no mistake. What can be more enjoyable and healthy than sport like this in the fresh early morning air over such lovely country as the island of Salsette boasts of. Think of it ye feather-bed sportsmen, and think of it ye followers of the "Royal and Ancient" game who spend your morning's pottering round the *maidan* in the stuffy atmosphere of the Fort! Put aside your clubs and come out with the hounds, and you will add ten years to your life.

The next meet is at Wankola, the fixture from which we had so many good gallops last year. Let us hope for the same good fortune this season.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

THE following letter has been forwarded by the Sarvajanik Sabha to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

Sir,—On behalf of the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, I have the honor to request that Government will be pleased to supply to the Sabha, as early as may be convenient, a copy of the rules regulating first admissions to the new Provincial Service, while they are in their draft form, so as to enable the Sabha to submit its views to Government in regard to them before their promulgation by Government. The interests involved in this question are so important, that it is humbly hoped Government will see the great advantage of allowing a full and free discussion of these rules before they are finally adopted.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) G. K. GOKHALE,
Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

So far as is known just now, says the Allahabad paper, it would seem that a reef of gold-bearing quartz has at last been struck in Chota Nagpur, which presents an appearance of being really as good as that which is so successfully worked in Mysore, though its geological character is not the same. There has been no attempt to create a sensation by this discovery, the find being treated in a sober-minded and serious manner. The geologist and the assayer are the men who have to pronounce whether reefs are likely to pay or not, for science alone can judge whether a "show" of gold in a quartz bed is really worth following up. Now Chota Nagpur has never been thoroughly explored by the geologist. Mr. Ball in his *Economic Geology* devotes considerable space to the subject, but his conclusions are vague. The Government alone have the necessary establishment of experts to make a scientific survey of the mineral wealth of the districts concerned, or rather to ascertain if that wealth exists at all. An official report on such a subject would be honest and unbiassed, commanding the public confidence and showing capitalists whether or not there was an outlet for their money. But a Government like that which administers India cannot be rushed in times of wild-cat speculation. Their attitude then will almost certainly be that of sceptical distrust, and they will hesitate to give even the colour of official approval to schemes which may end in financial disaster. When, however, excitement has died away, and there is no longer any fear of its revival in its most pernicious shape, the official geologist may come on the scene with advantage. In Upper Burma he has played his part already, and we know that there is no El Dorado in Wuntho: when he has explored the wild Was country beyond the eastern border of the province, the stories of the golden wealth lying buried there will be duly tested. Meanwhile, Chota Nagpur lies open to him, and he can at the outset inspect the reef which has just been discovered. Then, perhaps, we shall know whether India is to have a second gold-field, and one that will rival the Mysore reefs.

"THE VICAR OF BRAY" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE delightful and popular opera, "The Vicar of Bray," by Sidney Grundy and Edward Solomon, was produced at the Gaiety Theatre, on Wednesday evening, by Mr. Stanley's Opera Company. It was a most interesting and refreshing performance from beginning to end, and gave abundant evidence of the infinite care and pains bestowed on its production. The music under the baton of Mr. Trimnell, the instructor, was faultless. The principals were *au fait* with their characters, and entered with great spirit and *verve* into their parts, while the minor character and chorus were as perfect as if they had been singing this opera for years. Taken as a whole, the performance was a success and is spoken of by some as the most finished production seen in Bombay for many years. The opera was magnificently staged, the first act especially; it being a charming scene, an English village green. The costumes were imposing and "up to date," though perfectly in harmony with simple rustic life. The Village Girls looked charming, first in sombre grey, and then in blue pink and green. The huntsmen were in correct Englis garb and the students all dressed in clerical garments. Several new faces appear in the principal parts—notably Miss Cynthia Carey as Winifred, the Vicar's daughter, in the prima donna's part. She possesses a mezzo soprano voice of superior quality, and high degree of cultivation, whilst she is alike a good elocutionist and an actress of intelligence. Another recent addition is Miss Ange Potter, who appeared as Mrs. Merton, the widow. This young lady possesses an attractive appearance, an excellent soprano voice, and is evidently a comedienne of experience. The honours of the evening rested with the Vicar (Mr. R. Stephenson). His "make up" was a studied piece of intelligent conception. The absurdities of many situations in which he was placed were intensely amusing, especially his dancing with a ballet of skirt dancers. He was ably supported by Mr. E. Phillips (Rev. Henry Sanford) his curate. The *Corps de Ballet* and skirt dancing under the direction of Miss L. Donnelly was a most attractive and conspicuous feature. The premier danseuse being most ably and gracefully supported by Misses Stephenson and Peters. Mr. W. G. Carey (the stage manager) appeared as the confidential family solicitor of everybody in this world. Last night the opera was played with the same amount of success and is to be re-staged to-night.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN R. LLOYD-PAYNE, Somersetshire Light Infantry, remains at home on leave till 7th February next.

LIEUTENANT C. H. SCHLESINGER, Indian Staff Corps, has by deed poll assumed the surname of Selwyn in place of that of Schlesinger.

CAPTAINS S. L. ROBINSON and W. T. Thorburn, and C. F. Davidson and A. Foster, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, exchange battalions.

LIEUT.-COL. W. A. WEATHERALL, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State, five months' extension of leave on private affairs.

MAJOR W. I. GIBBS and Captain H B. B. Watkis, 31st Punjab Infantry, are appointed, respectively, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Commander.

LIEUTENANT L. B. CUMBERLAND, 6th Bengal Infantry, is posted to the 1st battalion King's Royal Rifles, on resigning his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps.

CAPT. P. E. DIXON, R. E., Executive Engineer, Karachi Division, Military Works, has been allowed eleven month's furlough to Europe on private affairs; and twelve months' leave has been granted to Lieut. F. L. Lloyd Jones, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, and Quartermaster, 13th Bombay Infantry, on private affairs.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalion: Captain W. P. Davison, Royal Irish Fusiliers. To 2nd Battalion: Captain T. G. L. H. Armstrong, Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenants F. A. Maxwell, Sussex Regiment, M. F. Colchester Wemyss, Scottish Rifles, L. H. Spry, West Yorkshire Regiment, G. L. Cattell and A. C. Wall, Middlesex Regiment, H. Macneal, Gordon Highlanders. To 3rd Battalion: Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. H. C. Henniker, Rifle Brigade.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India:—Captain C. Jackson, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant H. C. S. Heath, Essex Regiment, for six months on medical certificate. Captain C. L. Hamilton, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant V. Hughes, 35th Sikhs, Lieutenant His Highness Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, King's Royal Rifles, Captain T. A. Salt, 11th Hussars, and Captain J. G. Ramsay, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, for 12 months on private affairs.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AND THE MILK SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As foot and mouth disease is very prevalent at present in Bombay, and many milch-cows are affected, I would strongly urge upon the public to strain all the milk they use through a double layer of fine muslin, and then to boil or steam it, and all vessels to be scalded thoroughly with boiling water, both before and after use.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. MILLS, Vety. Capt.,
Principal, Vety. College.

HOW TO MINIMIZE TRAMCAR ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the recent tramway accident, near the Money School, by which a Parsee lost his life, it occurs to me that mishaps of this kind due to the car-wheels running over bodies can be obviated by encasing, as it were, by frame-works of strong iron netting, the four wheels all round—the frame-works in front and in the rear taking the shape of the ordinary "cow-catcher," and those on either side being simple frames fixed vertically under the foot-boards as near the wheels as possible, the whole reaching to within an inch or so of the rails. Though such a contrivance may not, perhaps, be a sufficient safeguard against injury altogether, yet it can, at any rate, prevent a part of the human body getting between the wheels, and entailing such fatal results. The idea may be incomplete and perhaps not original, but it can be improved upon by experts, and would, it appears to me, commend itself to the Tramway Company in the interests of humanity.—Yours, &c.,

A. R. TALCHERKAR.

DANCE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

LAST night a Rose-ball (poudre) was given at Government House, when there was a large attendance. Appended is the programme:—

Valse	Blue Danube.
Valse	Fiddle and I.
Valse	See Saw.
Lancers	Iolanthe.
Valse	Toreador.
Polka	See me Dance.
Valse	Beauty.
Valse	Eldorado.
Iolanthe	Wot Cher?
Valse	Reverie.
Lancers	La Mascotte.
Valse	Jeunesse Doree.
Polka	Hi-Ti-Hi.
Valse	Dorothy.
Valse	Lovely Eyes.
Tempete	

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case, in which John Joseph DeSilva, late head cashier in the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, stands charged with criminal breach of trust and theft in respect of about Rs. 37,000 belonging to the firm. Mr. J. F. N. Graham, a partner in the firm, on whose application the process against the accused had been granted, was yesterday examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, who was instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, conducted the prosecution. Sorabji M. Kanga of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, defended the accused. Witness was examined at great length as to the defalcations and his evidence was concluded when the Court rose. On an application being made by Mr. Kanga, the Magistrate said that some arrangement should be arrived at for facilitating the examination of the Company's books by the defence. The accused looked very weak, and had to be accommodated with a chair during the hearing of the charge.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Farduji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Luchmon Singh, G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Mirza Hussein Khan, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1893-94 was resumed with the consideration of special extraordinary works on the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the estimate of Rs. 5,000 for making of streets, which have become public under the Municipal Act.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee then moved, and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna seconded, that the item for sanitary and other miscellaneous works be passed at Rs. 49,753.

Mr. Carroll, in accordance with notice given, moved as an amendment, that the following item be added to the list of special extraordinary works: new offices at Null Bazaar for Engineering Department, streets and buildings B and C Wards, Rs. 13,000; re-construction of latrines at Kharshedji Suklajee Street and Arthur Crawford Markets, Rs. 2,439; new machinery at the Municipal Workshops, Rs. 9,550; stove and tanks for dipping water-pipes, Rs. 5,800; raising sluice house at Matunga, Rs. 2,000; fencing metal depots at Wodehouse, Foras, and Haines Roads, and fencing ground south of Great Eastern Mill, Rs. 4,040; construction of two sheds at Bandora Slaughter Houses, Rs. 6,084; row of shops at Erskine Road Markets, Rs. 9,766—total, Rs. 52,679. In making the proposal Mr. Carroll said that these items were taken from a number of the items, which were submitted by the Municipal Commissioner and rejected by the Standing Committee, and in spite of what had been said by his good friend Mr. Shroff, the items were eliminated by the narrow majority of one. Of course the items were not voted upon by the Committee, but it amounted to precisely the same thing, as the Commissioner gave way to the majority of one, and withdrew his proposals. If the Commissioner had had the majority on his side the proposal would have been there still. He, the speaker, would not, however, press his amendment on the Corporation if he did not feel that the items which he now proposed were absolutely necessary. As he pointed out on a former occasion, the Corporation had ample means for meeting the necessary outlay, and a proof of this might be found in the fact that they had absolutely thrown away a lakh and a quarter of revenue. He would only make one or two remarks concerning the works which required their attention, and he would just say the Corporation must be well aware that the drainage system of the city was very incomplete—in fact, at the present time, there was scarcely one-forth of it in a finished state. Then, again, what had they done in recent years in the way of opening up roads?—scarcely anything, although great need existed for doing so in crowded parts of the city. Another matter requiring attention was the pollution of the western foreshore with sewage. The growth of mangoes there showed that sewage had collected, and when the tide was low there was a most offensive smell at Malbuxmee and all along that side of the harbour. It would certainly be necessary at some time or other to construct a great reservoir there, and to only allow the sewage to pass and discharge into the sea at a suitable time. A still more pressing work was the distribution of water to all parts of the city by laying on additional mains. These works would certainly have to be undertaken, and they should prepare for them by carrying out in the interval small and minor works, which the funds of the Corporation were quite competent to meet. During the good number of years that he had been a member of the Corporation he had seen the Municipal funds increasing very largely, and in view of the state of their finances, he did not think there need be any delay in carrying out the small works he now put before them in the amendment.

Dr. Framji D. Divecha seconded the amendment.

The President said that great care should be exercised as to the position of the latrines near the Crawford Markets. He suggested to Mr. Carroll that he should recommend his amendment by giving the Corporation some information on the point.

Mr. Carroll said he understood the latrines were to be constructed on the most approved mod

feelings of the majority of the Standing Committee in the matter. With regard to the suggestion that the Engineer's Department would be overburdened if these proposals were carried, he was told by Mr. Murzban that such a supposition was quite erroneous. He could give his personal guarantee that so far as constructive and departmental conditions were concerned, the whole of the works could be completed in twelve months. In concluding his remarks the Commissioner mentioned that Government had sanctioned the refund of Rs. 30,000 under the head of police charges.

Mr. Ibram Rahimtula and Mr. Abdulla Dharamsi opposed the amendment.

Dr. Banks, while admitting that Mr. Shroff's argument as to the items not having been considered by the Committee was a sledge hammer one, said he should vote for the amendment on the ground that they had it on the authority of the Commissioner that the works were absolutely necessary.

Dr. Mody thought that the passing of the amendment would be a great slur on the Standing Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta considered that there was nothing illegal or unconstitutional in Mr. Carroll's amendment,but at the same time he thought it would be unconstitutional to increase the vote for extraordinary new works beyond the lakh of rupees, which had for so long been regarded as the maximum amount. He contended that sufficient reasons had not been advanced for departing from the rule and practice hitherto pursued and laid down by a Committee after careful consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Oxenham said that while he was not so jealous for the honour of the Standing Committee as some others of its members, he admitted the force of the argument that the customary lakh of rupees in extraordinary public works should not be exceeded unless under very exceptional circumstances. He wished to point out, however, that the Budget Estimate did not exceed that sum, but fell short of it by more than Rs. 19,000. He, therefore, suggested that instead of rejecting Mr. Carrol's amendment *en bloc* or passing it *en bloc* they should adopt what was very often the safest course a *via medio*, and refer the estimate back to the Standing Committee to report as to which of the proposals now made were most necessary.

The Chairman said that the Budget could not be sent back to the Committee. He added in reply to Mr. Oxenham, that if the Corporation so decided the items could be put separately before them.

Mr. Oxenham thereupon proposed that the items be separately dealt with.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta suggested that the Commissioner should state which items were the most urgent.

The Commissioner said he would do so, but would first explain that the understanding with regard to a lakh being the maximum of expenditure related only to new works, so that the several items included in the estimate not relating to new works should not be calculated. The works which he considered most urgent were the new offices at Null Bazaar for the Engineering Department, B and C Wards, Rs. 13,000, and the re-construction of latrines, Rs. 2,439. In saying this he hoped he would not in the future be charged with admitting that the other works were not necessary. They were all necessary, but these two were the most urgent.

The President put the two items named to the meeting, and they were carried *nem. con.*, bringing up the total for sanitary and other miscellaneous works to Rs. 65,194, and the total for special extraordinary works to Rs. 97,293. Mr. Carroll thereupon obtained leave to withdraw the remainder of the amendment.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, seconded by Dr. Mody, the Budget Estimate at Rs. 54,600, in respect of the estimated interest for realization of the respective funds was carried, the items being Sinking Fund, Rs. 43,800 ; Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 790 ; Worn-out Mains Renewal Fund, Rs. 10,010,—total, Rs. 64,600.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, seconded by Dr. Divecha, it was also agreed that the estimate of income for the year 1894-95 from loan funds including the anticipated balance on the 1st April 1894 (Rs. 2,22,903-12-8) be adopted at Rs. 16,22,903-12-8, and that the expenditure against the same be sanctioned at Rs. 14,61,790, leaving the credit balance on 31st March, 1895, at Rs. 1,61,112-12-8. This concluded the consideration of the Budget, and the President informed the meeting that the expenditure of the year 1894-95, as then passed, amounted to Rs. 62,51,211, adding to this the surplus of Rs. 17,67,289, the total expenditure and unappropiated funds for the year would be Rs. 80,24500.

The Corporation then adjoirned to Monday next.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

At Umballa on Monday Mr. Ogilvie, officiating 2nd Financial Commissioner, Punjab, testified to the consumption of opium among the best class of agriculturists, It was used by Sikhs generally in moderation, and with probable beneficial results. Smoking was generally reprobated. Prohibition would put the drug out of the market, and occasion great discontent and consternation.

Mr. Walker, Excise Commissioner, handed in certain official papers, and described his experience in Ludhiana as Settlement Officer. The agricultural population there excelled that of almost every other district of the Punjab, and a large majority consumed opium. The Malwa Jats, who were large consumers, were among the best soldiers in the army, and sent numerous recruits to the Burma police.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, 32nd Pioneers, said that opium was consumed in moderation in his regiment; by few in excess. Discipline was unaffected. The men considered opium beneficial. In the cold climate of Sikkim it was issued on payment, through the Commissariat, on the recommendation of the medical officer.

Surgeon-Captain Jennings of the same regiment, said that opium was highly beneficial medically and generally, and prohibition would drive men, especially Sikhs, to other drugs.

Subadar Jawahir Singh of the same regiment, himself a consumer in small daily doses in the winter months, described the use of the drug as beneficial, and leaving no ill effect

Surgeon-Major Little, Multan, described his experience of the 14th Sikhs, in which many native officers consumed opium, and their physique was unsurpassed. They were subjected to great strain in forced marches, but this resulted in but little sickness and few deaths. In his civil practice he had had large opportunities of observation, and was distinctly of opinion that the moderate consumption of opium exercised a beneficial influence on the moral and physical condition. He had had experience in jails and asylums, and considered opium an unimportant factor in crime and lunacy.

Surgeon-Major Mulroney, Amritsar, said that opium was beneficially used among Sikhs and in Native States. It was the only available domestic remedy, and was the most harmless stimulant possible. He had never known crime to be connected with the opium habit.

Arjan Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Rai Faiz Talab Khan, a Rajput and magistrate, declared that the moderate consumption of opium was not injurious. Prohibition would create great discontent and inconvenience, embarrassing Government without benefiting anybody.

Two additional days' sittings will be given at Lahore, and the dates of arrival at subsequent places will be two days later than those already fixed.

The Commission adjourned till the following day.

There are several interesting papers in the "Journal" of the Royal United Service Institution, just issued, but none to my mind so important as the one on the Whitehead torpedo, by Mr. T. J. Haddy, the staff engineer in charge of the torpedo store at Portsmouth. Mr. Haddy has the advantage of being a linguist, and he says that his article is principally compiled from a German source, "Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens." It may be called almost a popular paper, but its deductions are anything but unscientific. He says the state of the question as regards torpedoes, according to the opinions of the various naval experts of different nations, may be broadly summarised as follows :—1. That torpedo-net defences are impracticable and useless as fitted on board modern ships, being only dangerous encumbrances and forming no efficient defence against the torpedoss not in use. 2. That torpedo-tubes above water, if unprotected would al. most certainly be put out of action in a short time by modern quick-firing guns at short ranges. 3. That protected ships carrying heavy artillery would hardly dare to approach each other within launching distance until the artillery fire of one or both of them had been greatly weakened. 4. That a fixed tube on the beam whether above water or submerged, is, from a tactical point of view, the least likely to be required in action, and that all broadside tubes should be capable of some degree of training. 5. That the effect of the introduction of quick-firing guns of large calibre is to limit the employment of torpedoes to small ships and boats of very high speed, specially adapted for swift, sudden, and secret attack. Hence, torpedoes are only absolutely necessary for ships of special design, such as rams and small vessels of extraordinary speed.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI ON FREE EDUCATION.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students of the several institutions conducted by the charity of the late Mr. Gokuldas Tejpal Schools took place yesterday evening, in the hall of the Anglo-vernacular School Buildings, Gaiwadi, Kalbadevi Road. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P., presided. There was a large gathering of influential and leading native gentlemen. The school premises presented a very gay and lively appearance, being prettily decorated with flags and festoons of flowers.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji was loudly cheered by the students on his entering the hall.

At the outset Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal said : Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and gentlemen,—I beg to tender my warmest thanks to you for your kindly consenting to preside on this occasion at the annual meeting of distributing prizes to the scholars in Gokuldas Tejpal Schools. On previous occasions we were honoured by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, His Excellency Lord Harris, and His Highness the Rao of Cutch, who were pleased, upon my invitation, to show their sympathy in the good work that is being carried on by the Committee of the Gokuldas Tejpal charities. I feel that we are no less honoured by your presence on this occasion. There is a peculiar fitness in the fact that you, who were an encourager of private educational benevolence in this country more than forty year ago, should, in the course of your stay here, have found time to show your sympathy with the charitable endowments founded by my revered father. These endowments are private contributions to the noble cause of education than which I know nothing is more dear to your heart. Having regard to the fact that the country is poor and unable to support education in all its branches by means of liberal private enterprise, it must be acknowledged that popular education in this country must, to a large extent, depend on State aid. When, again, it is borne in mind that at the present moment there is almost a consensus of opinion in Europe and the United States that Popular Education can only be effectually promoted by means of State expenditure of a most liberal character, you will Sir, agree with me as to the vital importance of the State allotment on education in this country being largely increased from year to year, especially having regard to the fact that a large portion of the population is still unfortunate enough not to know either to read or to write. You, Sir, who have taken so keen and prominent a part in all educational matters from the earliest days of your academic and professorial career, you, whose interest in the promotion of the moral and intellectual welfare of your countrymen is deep and abiding, will, I trust, find some suitable opportunities in and out of the House of Commons to refer to the present State expenditure in India on this matter. Meanwhile, it is to be fervently hoped that there will be found in many parts of our country men who will follow the praiseworthy example you and your co-associates set at the very outset of your educational career in this city. The self-sacrifice you all underwent to promote education among our citizens here in the forties and fifties is still fresh in the minds of the older generation who saw you at your work and were proud of it. The Students' Literary and Scientific Society is a monument of your early energies resulting in female education, and so is the Bai Bhikaji Shapurji Bengalee School which you were among the first to establish in conjunction with the late lamented Messrs. Naoroji Furdunji and Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee. It was also, I believe, at your instance that the late Mr. Nusserwanji Mancherji Cama established the first Anglo-Vernacular infant school by private enterprise, and which in its early years was known as Ayrton's school. It was indeed a touching and noble example—your and others acting as voluntary teachers, for some time, at the girl schools you were conspicuous in establishing here. And it is to us all a matter of the greatest satisfaction that our good friends of Poona, under the foresight, care, and guidance of that most distinguished gentleman who now graces the seat on the bench of the High Court, left vacant by the lamentable death of one of the greatest of our Indian Educationists, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, that under the fostering care of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade, the Professers of the Fergusson College have been nobly imitating your example and sacrificing their time and energy for the promotion of education in their city. The examples of the late Professors Apte and Dharap are indeed worthy of all praise, and so too of Professor G. K. Gokhle, in whom we now discern all the germs of a brilliant educational and public career. It would be long and idle, too, to dilate further on all your noble exertions in connection with education in all its branches. Your interest has been perrennial as evidenced by the many efforts made by you from time to time in the matter during your long sojourn of nearly thirty-eight years in England. Latterly, you have devoted not a little of your attention to Technical Education. The Note you submitted to the Government of Bombay during the Governorship of the much-beloved and esteemed Lord Reay is well known. May Providence spare, Sir, your life for many a year to come to devote some portion of your public time to the furtherance of National Education—education on which, Sir, I believe, the future moral and material salvation of India principally depends—education the seeds of which undoubtedly have been sown deep in the Indian soil by our benevolent British Rulers—education which will in times to come be the greatest permanent memorial of their rule in this country. Once more, Sir, I beg to thank you for the honour you have done me by presiding on this occasion and with your permission I request the Secretary of the Charities to read the Report.

Mr. Jamnadas Madhawdas Ghandi read the annual report, which was as follows :—The origin of the Charities, the ends and objects of their numerous institutions, the munificent funds provided for their maintenance, their gradual development, and their growing usefulness have often been detailed before in gatherings of this kind. Little will, therefore, be said here about the institutions other than those in behalf of which we have met here to-day. There are under the Charities twenty-six distinct institutions either in Bombay or in Cutch. Exactly half of them are educational, ten are benevolent and two are religious. The twenty-sixth is the Secretary's office, which exercises a general supervision over the rest. The total funds of these institutions amounted, at the end of the last year, to Rs. 14,77,900, the whole of which amount save Rs. 400 is invested in 4 per cent. Government paper and give an annual income of Rs. 59,100. The Charities hold, besides, landed properties of the value of Rs. 4,25,611, exclusive of the Rs. 1,50,000 contributed towards the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, which is under local Municipal management. The students who for many years to come, will remember this day as one of the happiest in their life, represent four Schools, viz., the G. T. High School, the G. T. Anglo-Vernacular School, the G. T. Seminary, and the G. T. Sanskrit College. The benevolent founder, while speaking of the Anglo-Verancular School, says in Section 7th of his Will—"If the expenses of the said School can be provided for well out of the income, then the school is to be placed on a good footing, so that the pupils of the said school may be able to enter the University directly or that they may be able to obtain a sound education in the said school." The High School was agreeably to this direction, opened in June 1892, when the funds had sufficiently increased to enable the Trustees to maintain it in an efficient condition. It commenced its work with 126 students in a hired building on the Kalbadevi Road. Four months later this building was bought for it from the Trustees of the General Assembly of Scotland for Rs. 1,10,000. The School was removed here in December of the same year. The number of students has since continued to increase gradually. It stood at the end of the last month at 227, divided into eight class. In 1892, the School was able to pass one student at the Matriculation Examination, after 5 month's working. Last year it sent 7 students to the same examination, of whom 2 passed. This result though not satisfactory, is quite compatible with the infancy of the school. It, moreover, compares very favourably with the total result of the examination, being about 7 per cent more. The school has central position, it offers all the advantages of a first class High School in point of literary, scientific and physical education, having an efficient staff of teachers including 7 graduates and 5 under-graduates under the Principal, who had a successful College career and who was for some time a Fellow in the Deccan College—and withal its scale of fees is very moderate. There are, besides, 25 cent. freeships for poor but intelligent students and 8 competive scholarships. These advantages combine to place higher education within the easy reach even of the upper strata of the poor. Under the circumstances, the managers cannot, but hope that the school will, in near future, be an efficient medium of realizing the benevolent intentions of the founder. The expenses of the school amounted last year to Rs. 10,967 against Rs. 3,360 received as fees. The Anglo-Vernacular school is a very popular school. It was brought to this building in December 1892. The number of students which had remained stationary at about 250 since the transfer of its management to the Charities in 1888, for want of room in the old house, has now begun rapidly to increase. It was 336 at the end of the last month. The number of classes has increased from 6 to 9. This increase clearly shows in the words of the last examiners "that the school is very popular." It was examined in November last by Rao Saheb Vrajrai Santokrai Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector, Government Gujarati Schools, Bombay, and Mr. Manekla A. Dave, lately Head Master of the Khoja Khan Mahomed Charitable School. 248 students were presented for examination, of whom 146 passed in all heads. 31 students were sent from the first class to the entrance examination of the G. T. and the Elphinstone High Schools. All of them passed. The total percentage of successful students was thus 79·9. The examiners report "that on the whole, the result is very satisfactory and the school is doing good work." The expenses of the school amounted last year to Rs. 5,941-4, Rs. 5,152-4 of which were covered by the fees. The Seminary is an old Anglo-Vernacular school of more than 35 years' standing. It has stood its ground well against sister schools lately started in its neighbourhood. The number of students in January 1892 was 324. But many students left it during the troubled times in August last and thereafter, when the school had to be closed for nearly a month. The number of students at the end of the last month was 288. It was examined in November last by the same examiners. The results were fairly satisfactory, being 42·46 per cent. This low pecentage is also attributable to the above cause. The fees of the school amounted to Rs. 2,107, while its management cost Rs. 5,835 during the last year. The Sanskrit College is an unique institution at least on this side of India, imparting, as it does, Sanskrit instruction in a Western system. There were at the end of the last month 57 students studying under its 5 standards. Almost all the students are Brahmins, a greater part of whom lives on the many scholarships attached to the College. Marwar, Gujarat, and the Decean supply nearly three-fourths of the students. For the rsmaining fourth part, the College is indebted to the N.-W. Provinces, the Central Provinces, and the Madras Presidency. This clearly shows that it has established its reputation as a centre of Sanskrit learning over a great part of the country. But Sanskrit scholarship by itself is of little market value and hence the College has not been able to attract more students to it. The Committee have therefore lately resolved to remedy this evil to a certain extent, to incorporate elementary khowledge of English and Vernacular in its curriculum. The school was examined in November last by the well-known Pundit Gatulalji and Mahamahopadhyaya Bhimacharya Shastri Zalkikar of the Elphinstone College. The results were satisfactory, being 51·5 per cent. The learned examiners report "that some of the students are moderately well up in their studies, they having many subjects to learn. Their progress in Nyaya requires improvement, while that in Dharma-Shastra and Jyotish is very satisfactory. The knowledge of some students of Kadambari, Kumar and Raghu is very creditable." The expenses of the College amounted, last year, to Rs. 3,853-13-5.

The students went through a programme of choice songs, which were sung to the accompaniment of a harmonium in a manner which reflected great credit not only to the students themselves, but also on those who were responsible for their training. The songs specially composed in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's visit to the school were appropriately sung and elicited loud applause.

The prizes were then distributed by the chairman.

The Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who was received most enthusiastically, said : Mr. Govardhandass and Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily in having given me this opportunity of taking part in this interesting occasion. I would not inflict upon you a repetition of what you all already know, or you ought to know, that this great charity has been existing for several years. I shall only summarise the report for the present year, which you have all heard with the words that it is so far satisfactory and very hopeful—(applause)—and I hope the institution will continue to make progress as rapidly as the intention of the donor means. I would only say a word about the donor himself. The occasion of my presence here reminds me of those old days when I, as one of the youths, who rushed forward to do something, had to go to rich men for the purpose of asking for help, because our pockets were empty—(laughter)—though our hearts were full of enthusiasm. Amongst those whom we approached was the late Mr. Gokuldass, and I, therefore, came to know something about that gentleman not merely as a rich man, but also as a man, and the recollection I carry with me about him is, that in his leisure hours he associated with persons not for the sake of pleasure and amusement, but he associated with persons of light and leading with whom he could consult on all those matters on which his heart was set ; it was how to employ his riches to the best advantage and to the good of the people. It is, therefore, Mr. Govardhandass, a peculiar pleasure to me to have an opportunity of telling this assembly to-day what sort of a man your worthy father was. You have touched upon the question of national education. I wish there were hundreds and thousands of Gokuldasses, or Jamsetjis, or Petits, or Readymoneys who could supply this national education. But that is out of the question. National education is to be supplied, and it can only be supplied by the nation, for it is of the greatest interest to the nation itself that every child must grow educated into the duties of a good and useful citizen. I say that every farthing of a nation's investment must be in national education, which will be returned a thousand and a million-fold in the peace and harmony and the general advancement and progress of the people. You cannot expect people to go on advancing unless you make them capable of advancing by educating them in a way to make themselves generally useful. I think, education will be the best investment a nation can make, and it is the national duty that education should be supplied from national funds. (Applause.) Let us see what our position actually is at present. In the United Kingdom for primary education alone you have one in six ; and in the United States there is nearly one in five of the population receiving education ; but in India you have with the advancement that has been made lately and for which we are all very thankful, that in India you have one in sixty boys and girls attending primary schools. Then, again, with regard to the expenditure, which is a greater test. The United States supply all kinds and grades of education, and the total sum spent has been eighty million sterling or thirty crores of rupees every year, and so far as the United Kingdom is concerned they spend nearly seven millions on primary education alone. How much does India spend ? The Government grant for the whole national education, including every class of education, is only eighty-eight lakhs of rupees. (Cries of Shame,) I do not want it to be called shame, but it is necessary that we should consider this question carefully and ascertain what the cause is and where the remedy lies. There is no reason why India should be so backward because atthe national education was commenced in the United Kingdom, if I remember rightly, about the same time that the education began in this country, that is in the beginning of this century. The first grant made by the British Exchequer to the national education was for £20,000. It has increased in primary education to something like seven million. You must observe that the tendency is to make primary education as free as possible. (Applause.) If any country needs free education at all, it is India, which is certainly very poor. Free education or State education does not mean that it is supplied by any particular body,but it is from the revenue of the country, and the bestpurpose for which the revenue could be applied was for the education of the people, for it is on education that our future and further progress depends. The question now is what is the remedy. Why should our progress be so slow as compared with other important countries. It is our good fortune that the Government of India understands the subject thoroughly. The Government itself suggests the remedies, but the only misfortune is that it does not follow its own preaching. (Laughter.) In one place it admits that true statesmanship and true business-like work was to employ the cheapest possible and at the same time quite efficient agency. They again say that for all classes of schools it was hoped that trained native agency might exclusively be used, not only on the score of economy, but also by way of giving encourgement to that class which our educational measures were calculated largely to produce. (Mr. Dadabhoy here quoted at some length the views of the Government of India as to the advisability of employing natives available for a course of duty for which many of them were naturally and by good training singularly well fitted.) You will, gentlemen, agree with me that I cannot give any better or more concise description of the causes as well as the remedies than those suggested by the Government themselves. Either the education that we have been receiving during the last three-quarters of a century is worth anything or nothing. If Government as educators claimed that the education that has been given to the Natives is of the best kind, and we give them credit for it, then they are bound to employ that cheaper and efficient agency in place of the more costly agency that they were compelled to employ in the beginning. If on the contrary, they complained that they cannot find fit persons to carry on the educational work then I say all their boast of what they have done during the three-quarters of a century is all simple moonshine. (Laughter.) They must confess that they have done nothing, but that is not the case. The Government of India has distinctly stated what it considers to be the result of the education that we have received at their blessed hands. The future of that educational system ought to be on the simple business principle, that we must buy best things at the cheapest rates in the market. If that doctrine is followed and practised, then I say the question of national and general education in the country will be most easily solved. Now, there is one feature in connection with the present state of our education, to which I wish to make a slight allusion, and, that is, that unfortunately even such education as has been given has been unevenly distributed amongst the people. It so happens that some of the sections of the people, such as the Sikhs, the Rajputs, the Mahomedans, and the Marwarees—and I am informed that there is only one Marwaree student, who has passed the Matriculation—all these have to a certain extent remained backward in education. I do not want to blame them. There were circumstances, when education was first introduced, which did not permit of their taking advantage of education imparted at that time. I am one of those who received free primary education, and paid for having higher education. The result at least has been that those who were associated with me at that time have always felt that being educated at the expense of the ryots, and having been fortunate in receiving the first light of Western education, it was our bounden duty and an act of patriotism that we should make some return to the men at whose expense we were educated. In those days the feelings of patriotism and loyalty were too strong, and though the sinews were supplied by the tax-payers they were always deeply thankful to those who gave them that education. True patriotism on the one hand and true loyalty on the other mainly depend upon our higher education. Peace and harmony will be achieved by general primary education, but the progress of the nation will depend entirely on higher education. (Applause.) I do not mean to say that any special favour or concession should be made to anybody. The British rulers cannot do it, and if they attempted to do it they will sap their own foundation. They must treat all races or classes of the people with an impartial and just hand ; and, therefore, I am not asking from them, on this occasion, anything special for those backward communities. The fact is that we who benefited ourselves both by high and primary education fifty years ago, shall not envy those, who have remained behind, if they receive at least the same advantage as we have received, till they come in a line with us. The more the Government increased their grants in the case of these backward classes, the more blessed will be their work and more stable will be their power. The sooner these classes are brought in a line with us the better it will be for the nation, for as long as there are different levels of education those of the lower level will not be able to work in harmony with those of the higher level. They will not be able to understand each other, and the result will be that those of the lower level will be a drag on the general progress of the country. National education in this country is of the most vital importance, since it makes the nation understand their duties as citizens and the policy, the genius, and the intentions of the British rulers, which is sure to produce good results in the end. (Loud applause).

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE FULTA SHOOTING CASE.

At Alipore, on Monday, before Mr. Collier, District Magistrate, the further inquiry into the shooting case near Fort Fulta was resumed.

Benoy Krishna Bose, District Engineer, Diamond Harbour Division, put in and spoke to the accuracy of a plan which he had made of the scene of the occurrence.

Mr. Pugh submitted that the plan was far from being a satisfactory one, as there were trees in the village which had not been shown on it. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Pugh, addressing the Magistrate, said he had carefully considered the intimation by his Honour on the last occasion, that he thought he ought to commit Dr. Pearse for trial, but upon going through the evidence in the case, he thought it was his duty to point out that there were absolutely no grounds for a committal. The case made by Narain Dheri against Dr. Pearse was that he kicked open the door of Kochi Khan's house and shot him deliberately at a distance of from 3 to 6 feet, or about 3 feet from the muzzle of the gun. This story was attempted to be supported by laying down a number of shots near the opposite wall. These shots were proved to be of at least three different sizes, varying from No. 1 to No. 6, such as would not be found in any sportsman's cartridge ; and, moreover, it was proved that they had never been fired from a gun, at any rate in the manner alleged. This case was proved to demonstration to be false, for there was clear proof of what must have been obvious to any one familiar with fire-arms, that if Kochi Khan had been shot in the way alleged, he would have had a hole less than two inches wide through his body, and not a number of pellets scattered over it. It was proved by an assistant of Messrs. Manton and Co., called by the prosecution, that the deceased, if shot with the gun which he had tested, must have been 40 yards away. His Honour had stated that he had disbelieved Narain Dheri's story, and he could not commit the prisoner for trial upon that. There remained only this, that Dr. Pearse had fired with No. 3 or No. 8 shot near the village, nearly 150 yards from Kochi Khan's house, with the allegation by the police that a wad of a No. 3 cartridge was picked up near the place where he fired, and evidence that Kochi Khan died sometime on the same day, being shot with No. 3 shot. The only evidence as to how Kochi Khan came by his death was the statement of the villagers, both those who professed to identify Dr. Pearse as the person who shot him, and those who did not, that he had been shot by the accused earlier in the day, and at a different place. If the whole of the evidence of all of them were false, there was absolutely no evidence as to how, when, where, or by whom he was killed. No man can be convicted without evidence, nor can he be committed for trial. There must be evidence, credible on the face of it, which, if believed, would sustain a conviction, before an accused can rightly be committed for trial. Here then was a man dead, killed let it be assumed, with No. 3 shot ; but there was no evidence as to when he died, or where he died. Further, there was nothing to show how many people were out shooting, or how many shots were fired during the morning and afternoon near that village. Could any jury be expected to assume, or presume, that the shot fired by the accused near that village at five in the afternoon killed the man ? He maintained they could not, and, therefore, there was no *prima facie* case made out which Dr. Pearse was called upon to answer, and he ought not to be put to the pain, harassment, and expense of standing a trial, which must necessarily prove abortive. If, however, the Court was determined to commit the case for trial, he would most strongly urge that Dr. Pearse should be released on bail.

After hearing the arguments on this point, the Magistrate made an order committing Dr. Pearse to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing death by doing a rash and negligent act. In reference to the application for bail, the Magistrate observed that he would have been very glad, under the circumstances, to have enlarged Dr. Pearse on bail, but being a committing officer, and the charge under the first section being an unbailable one, the law did not permit him to allow its being accepted.

Later on in the day application was made before Mr. Justice Norris, in the High Court, who made an order admitting Dr. Pearse to bail on his personal security of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties for Rs. 500 each.

There must be something defective in Hyderabad finance, thinks the Lahore paper. We understand that last week there were only about six thousand rupees in the Nizam's treasury. The income of Hyderabad State is about four crores. What can Mr. Crawley, the new Comptroller-General, do when no money comes from the talukas for months ? We are told that ravenue is collected from the talukas but not put in the treasury, for reasons best known to the native officials.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 16 was 486, giving a death-rate of 29·42 per annum per thousand as against 25·50 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·80 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 98 died from fevers ; 5, small-pox ; 7, measles ; 83, phthisis ; 1, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 35, diseases of the nervous system ; 102, affections of the respiratory organs ; 25, diarrhœa ; 15, dysentery ; 21, still-born ; 33, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 24 ; Brahmin, 23 ; Bhattia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 221 ; Hindu outcaste, 33 ; Musalman, 129 ; Parsee, 19 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 18 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 3 ; other and unknown races, 3. The total number of births was 244 as against 307 the corresponding period of last year, and 289 the average over the past five years.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be, come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1893.

The following is the Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1893 :—Exclusive of still-born, 5,214 deaths were registered during the weeks of the quarter ending the 19th of December 1893, being 704 less than in the last quarter and 683 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. The death-rate is equal to 25·37 per 1,000 of population, calculated on the Census of 1991. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 3,011 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 2,578 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of 62 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 88 less than in the last quarter, 320 less than in the corresponding period of the last year, and 395 less than the average of the preceeding 5 years. Of the total deaths from fevers, 966 were referred to Remittent Fever, being 59 less than in the last quarter and 286 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year ; 172 were ascribed to Simple Continued Fever, being 19 less than in the last quarter and 12 less than in the corresponding period of the last year ; 54 were ascribed to Ague, being 2 less than in the last quarter and 19 less than in the corresponding three months of the past year ; 1 was referred to Enteric Fever. In all, 1,193 deaths were ascribed to Fevers. The mortality from Small-pox is 18 less than in the last quarter, but 11 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 12 deaths were registered. From Measles 27 deaths were registered, being 14 less than in the last quarter but 15 more than in the corresponding period of the past year. The mortality from Cholera is 59 less than in the last quarter and 22 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. There was 29 cases, of which 18 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System were 67 less than in the last quarter and 124 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 1,020 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the Respiratory System. Of these, 616 were ascribed to Bronchitis, being 35 less than in the previous quarter and 101 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. 247 were referred to Pneumonia, being 40 less than in the last quarter and 15 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. From diseases of the Digestive System, 479 deaths were registered, being 207 less than in the last quarter and 96 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Of the deaths from diseases of the Digestive System,235 were referred to Diarrhœa, being 147 less than in the last quarter and 43 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To Dysentery 108 were due, being 36 less than in the last quarter and 51 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. To all other diseases of the Digestive System 136 deaths were referred, being 24 less than in the last quarter and 2 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. The mortality from Phthisis is 22 less than in the last quarter and 100 less than in the corresponding period of the last year.

From diseases of the nervous System 616 deaths were registered, being 28 more than in the last quarter and 32 more than in the corresponding period of the past year. One death from Hydrophobia was reported. There were 24 deaths from Puerperal Fever. From diseases of the Generative System 67 deaths were registered, being one less than in the last quarter and 18 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. To diseases of the Circulatory System 41 deaths were referred, being 3 more than in the last quarter and 4 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. 22 deaths were registered under the head of Leprosy, being 13 more than in the last quarter and 6 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To the general affection—Dropsy—43 deaths were ascribed, being 7 more than in the previous quarter and 12 more than in the corresponding period of the past year. 16 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the Urinary System, being 3 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. From diseases of the Organs of Locomotion and Cellular Tissue 20 deaths were registered, being 2 less than in the previous quarter and one less than in the corresponding period of the past year. To diseases of the Cutaneous System, 5 deaths were due. The number of premature births is 2 less than in the last quarter and 3 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. The deaths from Old Age and Debility were 153 less than in the past quarter and 59 less than in the coaresponding period of the past year. 513 were registered. The deaths from Accidents and Violence amounted to 80, being 87 less than in the last quarter and 20 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. Of these deaths, three (3) were the result of the riots. 10 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 8 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. Of the deaths from poisoning, 6 were suicidal and 4 accidental. The deaths from drowning were 13 less than in the last quarter and 4 less than in the corresponding period of the past year ; 9 were suicidal, 1 homicidal, 6 accidental, and in 4 instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known.

The rate of mortality amongst the chief races living in the City is shown below :—

	Annual rate per 1,000 of population.
Hindus	22·33
Hindus, low-caste	38·34
Musulman	34·71
Parsees	19·97
Europeans	15·23

The infant mortality is 585 less than in the last quarter and 199 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year ; 1,978 children under 4 years of age died.

	No. of deaths.	Annual rate per 1,000.
Under 1 year	1,452	229·64
„ 2 years	229	36·57
„ 3 „	154	43·55
„ 4 „	73	22·57

At the burying and burning grounds of the City, 3,561 bodies were buried, 1,344 burnt, and 246 conveyed to the Tower of Silence. 4,200 living—2,152 male and 2,048 female—and 437 still-born births were registered, being 411 more than in the last quarter but 75 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. The proportion of males to females by the last Census was as 170·60 to 100 ; but assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females, the birth-rate would be equal to 34·87.

The *Englishman* writes :—We may say that there is no authority for the statement that the famine insurance fund will be sacrificed to the exigency of the financial position. Such rumours are to be looked for, but must not be taken seriously. Not until the beginning of March, when the estimates are brought together, will Government be in a position to decide upon the course to be adopted. Unfortunately, we fear, there can be little doubt that Mr. Westland's first budget will show a large deficit, but beyond this, so far, everything is surmise.

We are so much accustomed in India to frontier expeditions on a large scale, such as those into the Black Mountain and Samana districts, observes the *Pioneer*, that the smallness of the force engaged against the Abors comes as a pleasant surprise. One hundred regular troops and 400 military police, with two mountain guns, are all that have crossed the frontier, and there are only some 500 men more in reserve. But, the North-East frontier is very different from the turbulent borderland beyond the Punjab. Assam is fringed by savages whose arms are of the most primitive kind, and who trust to poisoned arrows and venomous bamboo spikes to check an enemy's advance. The Abors are not so formidable as the Lushais, who have firearms and can make gunpowder in a rough-and-ready way. They are far below the level of the Nagas, who fought our troops stubbornly enough not many years ago. In numbers they will probably exceed Captain Maxwell's little force by five or six to one, but their true powers of resistance are in the inverse ratio. If surprise is felt that only 100 regulars are to be found in the column, it should be remembered that the military police employed are drawn from the Lakhimpur and Naga Hills battalions—Gurkhas and Dogras who are equal in fighting capacity to their comrades in the army, and who are familiar with hill and jungle warfare. They know the wiles of the tribesmen, and are not likely to be caught in ambuscades or rush blindly against strong stockaded positions. Moreover, as they are always engaged in moving from post to post, their commissariat and transport arrangements are far more simple than those of regular regiments, and thus one heavy item of expense connected with this class of expedition is kept down by their employment. On the North-West frontier the movement of even a small punitive force across the border involves the expenditure of lakhs of rupees ; in Assam, the military police battalions can be sent forward to any threatened point at a trifling cost. So far as the military operations are concerned Captain Maxwell, we doubt not, will deal with the Abors in such fashion as will secure their submission in the shortest possible time ; while Mr. Needham is quite the most able and experienced officer who could have charge of the political business connected with the expedition.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports, for the week ending 16th January, 1894, were published in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.

Karachi.—Rain at Sujawal 20 cents. ; average of 4 other talukas 8 cents. River at Kotri on 15th, 4 feet 7 inches, against 3 feet 6 inches on same date last year Rain beneficial to rabi crops, which are flourishing except where slightly damaged by insects. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 1 foot 7 inches, against 2 feet 2 inches, on same date last year. Kharif threshing and rabi sowing still continue. Early crops flourishing. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Batai of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops flourishing. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water-supply deficient in branches of the Sukkur Canal. Fodder grass scarce in parts of taluka

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising bursts into bloom to-day with the first number of its journal, "A Beautiful World." Mr. Alfred Austin introduces it with the inquiry in a sonnet—"Is nothing sacred, then? nor grove, nor mead, nor silent pool, nor solitary lane?" And Mrs. Waterhouse utters a warning against the habit of believing that nature can be beautiful only when untouched by man and bearing no traces of his accomplishments. For the present the journal is to be sent gratuitously to every member of the society—the list of members already fills ten pages of it—but a charge may be made later. The chief feature of the first number is the draft of an "Advertisements Regulation Act, 1894," upon criticisms are invited.

The second edition of the Hon. and Rev. J. G. Adderley's Christian Socialist story, Stephen Remarx, was sold out in six days. Our omnivorous Prime Minister writes of it:—An excellent and (at the proper times) entertaining book.

Early in the new year Mr. W. Swan Sonnenschein will bring out the first supplement to his well-known work, The Best Books. Three editions of the first volume have appeared, and a fourth is now in the press. In this volume Mr. Sonnenschein dealt with the best books—using the term generally in the sence of the most useful books—from the earliest times down to 1890. The supplement, which will run to about 1,000 pages quarto, is to come up to date. A new feature is the extensive characterisation of books, several lines being frequently devoted by Mr. Sonnenschein to a single volume. Not merely English, American, and Colonial literature is noticed, but also foreign literature in certain departments. The supplement will appear simultaneously in America, where the first volume has had as much success as in England.

Mr. William Morris's little book on Gothic, the printing of which drew so much attention at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, put it within the power of everyone with half-a crown to spare to have at least a specimen of Kelmscott Press work. Now a fresh booklet has appeared at only three times that amount. This time it is The Story of King Florus and the Fair Jehane, and is printed in Chaucer type. The type and the exquisite little title-page make it a thoroughly characteristic specimen of the Master Printer's expensive work. King Florus is a thirteenth-century French tale: it gives a very vivid impression of mediæval life, and we may well believe our latter-day Chaucer when he tells us that it has lost nothing of its characteristic value in the literal translation now put forth, since he himself is the translator. It is, however, necessary to warn our readers that a great deal of its characteristic value will make it acceptable only to those who can read the great nineteenth-century French story-teller without feeling uncomfortable.

A glance at the list of over 150 books written by Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker, just reported dead, gives some idea of her lifelong industry, besides her versatility. Starting authorship about the middle of the fifties, she apparently treated most subjects connected with what may be paradoxically termed serious light reading. With great rapidity she annually turned out sketches of a religious character, Christmas fireside stories, descriptions of Indian life, narratives, instructive in their way, concerning natural history geography, &c. Twenty-five years ago her books, under the nom de plume A. L. O. E. (A Lady of England), were to be found in most homes throughout the land. As Sunday-school prize-volumes they played an important role.

Lady Burton sends to the "Modern Review" a warning against a spurious "Scented Garden which she believes is shortly to be offered to the public, or at any rate so far offered as the criminal law will permit. She says:—There is a story going about that three or four people residing abroad, who describe themselves as friends and admirers of Sir Richard Burton, and as having been very intimate with him, but who are merely unprincipled and ungrateful protegés, are busy concocting a spurious "Scented Garden, which they are strengthening over with bits of the Arabian Nights, so as to give the unwary the impression that it is my husband's work, and are going to report that it is one that I had hid. Lady Burton reiterates that she destroyed the manuscript of her husband's translation of this work, and that besides themselves only one other person, the copyist, ever saw it, and this lady has written her a solemn declaration that she has not kept a copy of any part of it. Lady Burton also threatens prosecution in case any such issue should bear her husband's name.

M. Kotaro Mochizuki, of the Keiogijiku University, in Japan, who is now living in London, aims at doing great things for the intellectual and material improvement of his native country. He has already translated into Japanese a life of Mr. Gladstone, in whom he was quick to discover the greatest mind of modern times. For some time back he has been editing among us, for the benefit of his countrymen, a "Japanese and English Journal of Commerce, Industry, and Engineering," and now he further contemplates the issue of a monthly magazine to be called the Japanese World, with an English edition, so as to make the Anglo-Saxon race better acquainted with the character and capacities of his fatherland, which he thinks in time ought to develop into such a commercial and political factor in the East as shall counterbalance the influence of all Europe in that part of the world.

Memorials of Old Haileybury Collage, Messrs. Constable and Co. state, is to be ready about the second week of January. The book is by special permission to be dedicated to the Queen. Among the contributors are the late Brand Sapte, Sir Monier Monier-Williams, Mr. F. C. Danvers, Mr. Percy Wigram, and Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley. Some amusing stories are told about students and professors, and the chapter on the college literature by Sir Steuart Bayley contains many extracts which foreshadow the success in literature their authors have afterwards attained. Portraits of the most interesting people connected with Old Haileybury are given, and many views of the school. There are to be two editions of the book, the more expensive one on hand-made paper, and bound in vellum.

Another work which may be described as a companion to the above is to appear in the course of the spring. This is Addiscombe: Its Heroes and Men of Note, by Colonel Henry M. Vibart. It also is to be dedicated to the Queen, and will have an introduction by Lord Roberts. The volume, we are told, will give a history of the institution from its foundation to its closing in 1861, and will contain many interesting reminiscences of Addiscombe life, both as regards the staff professors and cadets, and others closely connected with the college. Three plans of the buildings are to be given, and also fifty illustrations from contemporary photographs, pencil drawings, colour sketches and caricatures.

Do any of our readers know of a book entitled, Constituzia Grafa Loris Melikowa (count Laris Melikoffs Constitution), which, according to a Berlin weekly, has just appeared in London? That weekly is "Die Nation"—a sort of German Speaker—and it has already offered its readers a summary of the contents of the work in question, which, if genuine (but that is just the point), ought to be a perve of deep general interest. On the strength of documents which claim to be authentic, the book aims at showing that it was the intention of the late Emperor Alexander II. to grant his subjects a Constitution suited to their wants on the very day he was murdered by the bombs of the Nihilists; and that even his son and successor was for giving effect to the intentions of his father, though he ultimately yielded to the representations of the reactionary party about him.

Alexander II., according to the writer of this remarkable book, had appealed to his imperial uncle of Germany for his advice with regard to the Constitution which he proposed to grant, and the substance of old Kaiser Wilhelm's characteristic reply was:—No universal suffrage; a Parliament of two Chambers, without power to overthrow Cabinets; triennial budgets; no substitution of a civil list for Crown land revenues; freedom of worship, but not unlimited freedom of the Press and of education. Five days after the murder of the Czar, Count Loris Melikoff, Minister of the Interior, handed to his successor a document detailing the history and character of the proposed Constitution; and the Charter itself was discussed at a State Council on March 20, when seven members thereof, including the Grand Duke Vladimir, voted for and five against its promulgation. But this minority comprised M. Pobledonoseff, who had, having been the new Czar's tutor, immense influence (like Dr. Hinzpeter with the German Emperor) over his old pupil, and who finally succeeded in persuading Alexander III. to continue in the paths of a pure and unadulterated autocracy. To this change of policy the Czar gave effect by a manifesto on the day of his arrival in Moscow, where the students had roused his deepest wrath by refusing to lay a wreath on the tomb of his murdered parent. If the book which sets forth all this be based on genuine material, it will certainly prove a valuable contribution to the history of modern Russia.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is expected in England in the spring.—Mr. Hall Caine's new novel, The Manxman, is to appear within a few weeks.—Mr. J. M. Barrie has been spending a Chistmas holiday in Switzerland.—Miss Helen Prothero Lewis has written a new three-volume novel which Messrs. Hutchinson are to publish. It is called Hooks of Steel.—Still another edition of Olive Schreiner's African Farm is coming. More than 70,000 copies of the tale have now been sold.—Dodo has reached the twelfth edition, and is threatening a thirteenth. Mr. E. F. Benson is in Greece, and from Greece, is going to Egypt

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 17.

Hallowes, Lieut, Bengal, D A A G, proceeding to England, from Bareilly.

JANUARY 18.

Lugard, Col, Bo, Rl Lanc Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Napier, Capt, Ms, Summerset L I, proceeding to England, from Umballa.

DEPARTURE—JANUARY 19.

Stewart, Surgn Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, on duty, to Sirur.
Lugard, Col, Bo, Rl Lanc Regt, on leave, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th January, 1894.

1. To-morrow, the Corps will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, at 3-15 p.m. for the purpose of taking part in the lining of the streets on the arrival of H E the Viceroy. Dress:—Full dress with arms. Putties to be worn. Arms and accoutrements will be issued from both Head-quarters from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to-day and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. to-morrow. Members should apply for the same without delay.
2. The following drills will take place to-day:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

8-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill and Carbine drill, Nos 1 and 2 Sub-divisions.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th January 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade as strong as possible at 3 p.m., on Saturday next, the 20th instant, opposite the High Court, to assist in lining the streets on the arrival of the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

Dress: Khaki (for Cadets—Red). Helmets, arms and accoutrements.

Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 2 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after Parade to the Instructors and producting their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday, the 20th instant, as follows:—

St Mary's School—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 2 p.m.

Byculla School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 2 p.m.

2. Voi H F Cargin is transferred from "E" to "D" Coy from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. On all other mornings there will be sword practice at the Riding School.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut-Col W A Wetherall, I S C, five months' private affairs.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—12th Bombay Infantry—Havaldar Mahtab Singh to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Bhinda Singh, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eleven months, on private affairs:—Capt P E Dixon R E, Ex Engr, Karachi Divn, Military Works.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut F L Jellyd Jones, S C, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 13th Bo Inf, for one year.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—5th Bombay L I—Color Havaldar Namuji Bedar to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Tatia Pawse, pensioned; and Havaldar Hanwati Gaekwad to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Lakshman Teli, pensioned.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—19th Bombay L Infy—Havildar Keshiman Setge to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Anajirao Kadam, pensioned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai, Second Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Assist Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties.

It is notified that Col G E Hancock and Lieut-Col J M Hunter, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, on the 6th Jan, 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunth Wagle, second class Subordinate Judge of Yeola, to act as first class Subordinate Judge of Nasik during the absence of Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap on privilege leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ras anji Mervanji Patell, M A, LL B, to be substantive Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, with effect from the 1st January, 1891, vice Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Waman Narayan Rahurkar, Joint Subordinate Judge of Islampur, to be Joint Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan in the Satara District from the 1st Feb next.

Mr Kondalrao Venkatrao has been appointed to act as clerk of the second clas Subordinate Judge's Court at Athni, in the Belgaum District, during the absence of Mr Venkatrao Ramchandra on leave.

Rao Saheb Shamrao Vithal Mangalvedhekar, Mamlatdar of taluka Bankapur, in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat, first class Subordinate Judge for the Poona and Satara Districts, has been allowed privilege leave for one month from the 2nd inst.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat relinquished charge of the Office of first class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for the Poona and Satara Districts on the 2nd inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions of Subordinate Judges:—Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, to be first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta, appointed to be substantive Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, and to remain seconded; and Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye, sub pro tem first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, to be confirmed in that grade vice Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai.

Mr J J Heaton, I C S, relinquished charge of the Office of Joint Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 3rd inst.

Mr J W A Weir, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Additional Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 3rd inst.

Mr A S Moriarty, I C S, assumed charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 2nd inst.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayaker, City Magte, Ahmedabad, to tak part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Ahmedabad Sessions Division and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanader, Huzur Depy Collr Sholapur, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Sholapur-Bijapur Sessions Division and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Rao Saheb Ramchuandra Ganesh Bakhle assumed charge of the second class subordinate Judges Court at Kalyan, in the Thana Dist, on the 23rd ultimo.

Azam Kashinath Govind Deshmukh, acting Head Karkun of taluka Khanapur, in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Mahoniraj Eknath, Mamlatdar of taluka Pandharpur, in the district of Sholapur, is appointed a Magte of the first class in that district.

Mr H G Gell, Depy Commr of Police, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for two months of the leave on medical certificate for fifteen months

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs M MacMillan and F G Selby, respectively, delieverd over and received charge of the Principalship of the Deccan College on the 1st inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Kharsedji Ratanji Banzanji, on return from leave, to do duty as Assist Collr, Khandesh.

Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following appointment is made in the Registration Dept:—Munshi Pribdas valad Lachiram to be probationary Special Sub-Registar of Sanghar, in the Thar and Parkar District.

H E the Governor in Connoil is plessed to appoint Mr. J. Walsh to act as Supt, Preventive Service, and Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. Ainsworth, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W Quentin to be Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for all languages, vice Capt C G Nurse, relieved.

Mr R Thorn, Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed leave on medical certificate one year.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Shapurji Dosabhai Bharucha, L M & S., is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Broach, with effect from 14th Dec, 1893, vice Surgn-Major J McCloghry, transferred to Ahmedabad.

Assist Surgn Mulchand Gangaram Thadni, L M & S, is appointed a Teacher at the Medical School, Hyderabad, with effect from 2nd December, 1893, vice Assist Surgn T H Aquino, transferred to Bombay.

Surgn-Major K H Mistri, Civil Surgn, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt W E Jennings, MB, CM, to act as Civil Surgn, Panch Mahals, during the absence of Surgn-Major K H Mistri, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major J McCloghry, F R C S I, to act as Civil Surgn, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Surgn-Lieut-Colonel M L Bartholomeusz, MB, CM, or pending further orders.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai, Assist Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Supt, of the High Court Press, privilege leave for one month from the 15th inst.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Monday, the 26th March, 1894, both days inclusive. The Registrar's Office will be open on Thursday, the 22nd March, and Monday, the 26th March, 1894.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—Major-Genl A P Palmer, C B, Comdg Allahabad Dist, to officiate in command of the Punjab Frontier Force, vice Major-General Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, C S I, on leave.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bl Infy—Lieut-Col A C G Lydiard, 2nd-in-Command, 31st Punjab Infy, to be Commdt, vice More-Molyneux, vacated on appointment to the Staff.

1st Punjab Infy—Lieut E Kirkpatrick, Offg Wing Officer, 29th Bn Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

Major W E Blewitt, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to England on transfer to the home establishment.

Mily Works Dept—Second-Lieut A E Turner, R E, is transferred from the Meerut to the Rawal Pindi Command.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—

Second-Lieuts J Driffield, S S Browne, G O S Gordon, C H Living, H S Wilson, A E Wardrop and S O Boyd, Royal Artillery; A I Lean, 1st Battn, R W Fusiliers; F R R Greene and J G Greig, 1st Battn, Loyal North Lancashire Regt; J H Tresher, A D Boden, O V N Percival and G L Lysley, 1st Battn, Rifle Brigade; R Ducat, and H S P Simon, 1st Battn, Duke of Cornwall's L I; W St A Wake, H E Foster, W J P Preston, W D Ingle, and W St C Muscroft, 2nd Battn, Middlesex Regt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Oxfordshire L I—Lieut A C Stewart, Offg Squadron Officer on probation, Corps of Guides, for three months, to Rawal Pindi, to study the native languages.

Highland L I—Lieut R Martin, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 5th Punjab Infy, to Rawal Pindi and Murree, for six months to study the native languages.

22nd Punjab Infy—Lieut R R Vaughan, in India for one month, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Mr R C Milward, Asst Consvr of Forests, is posted to the Betul Forest Division as Working-Plans Asst.

Mr A M F Caccia, Asst Consvr of Forests, is posted to the Hoshangabad Forest Division as Working-Plans Asst.

Mr R C Thompson, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, on being relieved of the charge of the Betul Forest Division by Mr H Moore, Depy Consvr of Forests, is posted to the Saugor Forest Division as Working-Plans Asst.

Mr J Donnan, Asst Engr, 1st grade, returned from the privilege leave granted to him and reported himself at the P W Scott, Central Provinces.

Mr J Donnan is posted to the Kanhan Division.

Mr H L Cleaver, Asst Engr, Umaria Colliery, on return from the privilige leave granted to him, has been placed on special duty to inspect and supervise the coal-borings operations in the Chhindwara District, and is attached to the Plateau Roads Division for a period of one and-a-half months or until further orders.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

The following officers of the Irrigation Dept have been declared to have passed the examination prescribed for Canal Officers:—Mr J T Boase, Ex Engr, with credit; Mr E E Taylor Assist Engr, with credit; Partab Singh, Zilladar, with credit; Muhammad Shafi, Zilladar, with credit; Sheikh Sher Muhammad, Supervisor, with credit; Mr S Brandreth, Mr C B Meller, Mr G E Wakefield, and Mr C B Williams, Temporary Engrs; Mr R W Rowland, and Mr R Cannel, Assist Engrs; Muhammad Sharif, Zilladar.

On the return from leave of the Rev C E Nicolls, the Rev C J Palmer, Offg Chaplain of Simla, is appointed Second Chaplain of Umballa as a temporary arrangement.

Mr W C Geldart, who has been appointed to the Indian Civil Service and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Assist Commr of the 3rd grade and posted to Mooltan.

Mr A J W Kitchin, who has been appointed to the Indian Civil Service and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Assist Commr of the 3rd grade and posted to Rawalpindi.

Mr H A Casson, Assist Commr is transferred from the annu to the Kohat Dist.

Mr E P Henderson resumed charge of his duties as Govt Advocate, Punjab, relieving Mr J A Sinclair who reverted to his substantive appointment of Junior Govt Advocate, relieving Mr A Bates.

Mr. J A Sinclair, Junior Govt Advocate, Punjab, and Mr A Bates, Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab are re-appointed to officiate as Govt Advocate and Junior Government Advocate, respectively.

The services of Mr E P Henderson, ICS, Govt Advocate, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, from the 3rd of January 1894.

Capt H P Phillips of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Vo Rifle Corps is transferred to the N-W Railway Vol Rifles as a Supernumerary Officer.

Mr. F H Andrews, Vice-Principal of the Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, has been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed, with credit, the Examination in the Vernacular prescribed for European Officers employed in the Education Dept.

Mr P H Clutterbuch, Provl Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, and Offg Depy Consvr of Fo ests, 4th grade, (on privilege leave), to Provl Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade.

Mr A M F Caccia, Provl Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade and Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, to Provl Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade.

Mr P H Clutterbuch, Provl Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, on privilege leave, to officiate as Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade.

Mr G F Taylor, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade (on privilege leave), to be Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the return of Mr F Q Lemarchand, Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, the following reversions will have effect from 8th Dec, 1893:—Mr L G Smith, Provl Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, and Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade (on privilege leave), to Provl Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade; Mr H Moore, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, to Offg Depy Consvr of Forests 3rd grade; Mr F C Hicks, Provl Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, and Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, to Provl Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade; and Mr P H Clutterbuch, Provl Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade and Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, to Provl Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade.

With reference to Pun Govt Notification No 612, dated 8th Dec, 1893, Mr A M F Caccia, Provl Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, returned from privilege leave.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. A M Reuther, Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, the following reversions shall have effect—Mr H Calthrop, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, to Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade; and Mr. A. W. Blunt, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, to Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade.

Surg-Maj J. A. Cunningham, Civil Surg, Simla, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. A. E. Orr Asst Engr, on return from furlough is posted to the Dera Ismail Khan Division.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—220 bales cotton and 100 tons linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 17,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 340 cwts coir yarn, G Nurse; 3,076 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee.

Ormidale s—40 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 10 bales goat hair and 3 bales wool, M Shapoorjee and Co; 51 bales wool, Edjee Sewjee; 158 bales wool, T Chimandas.

FOR LONDON.

Thorndale s—126 cwts oilbanum, M Lalljee; 13 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 case condiments, Kerrawala Bros; 2 cases condiments, W R Hamiltons; 84 cwts turmeric, and 25 cwts dry ginger, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Shannon s—6 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

Sutlej s—13 cwts ivory, A Moolman Ahmed; 1 case condiments, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Skidy s—5,008 cwts bonemeal, M Jamel; 155 bales cotton, and 100 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 375 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,000 cwts mowrasced, F Fischer and Co,

Stolzenfels s—11 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers; 1,033 cwts myrabollams, and 2,000 cwts wheat bran, O Martin and Co; 10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 609 cwts myrabollams Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormidale s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR NEW CASTLE ON TYNE.

Lansdowne Tower s—300 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee.

FOR ANTWERP.

York s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, A Blaschcek and Co; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 5,775 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 32 bales cotton droppings, Dewjee Virjee; 110 bales cotton, E Sauquet and Co; 540 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 355 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Kt of St George s—2,301 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lansdowne Tower s—9,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,600 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 1,037 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bawtry s—660 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 11 cwts gum, and 95 cwts olibanum, M Cassombhoy and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bawtry s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marq Bacquehem s—500 cwts onion, The Onion and Co; 52 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Rosetta s—80 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 24 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 403 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 14 cases glassbeads and 1 case gold and silver thread, M Hormusjee; 19 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

Muke Maru s—150 bales twist, Tata and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marq Bacquehem s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Rosetta s—41 chests opium, and 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 20 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 175 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 31 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

Muke Maru s—206 cwts sandalwood chips, P Trecamjee; 137 bales twist, Tata and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Muke Maru s—16 cases saffron, S Narain and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dundee s—21 bales writing papers, M A M Shurufally; 5 cases confectionery, A R Ebrahim; 200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 40 cases whisky, and 20 cases gingerwine, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—25 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy; 1120 cases candles, D Khanbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Ballaarat s—2 cases cheese, 25 cases champagne, 6 cases glassware, medicine, &c, Phillips and Co; 17 cases books, Gopal Narayen and Co; 42 bales printing papers, John Dickinson and Co; 2 cases medicine, 20 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, and 18 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 7 cases steel, and 11 cases port, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Ortental s—4 cases perfumed spirit, D R Dady and Co.

Stat-el-Arab s—5 cases medicine and perfumed spirit, T O Hassum and Co.

Formosa s—23 cases writing papers, 3 cases blotting papers, papers, and 10 cases medicine, S A S Dawood; 8 cases papers, Hussonally Abdoolallyy; 23 bales writing papers, John Dickinson and Co; 51 packages printing papers, 11 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 12 bales printing papers, B Sayba and Co; 51 cases sherry, Treacher and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—19 bales writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 23 cases soap, D Abdoola and Co; 11 bales printing papers, Times of India; 7 cases soap, F Hoosenally; 23 cases soap, Abdoolly Thomerbhoy; 6 cases glassware, E Beg Mahomed; 16 cases glassware, M Ebrahim; 12 bales printing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM ANTWERP.

Formosa s—2 cases cutlery, M H Hussain.

Stolzenfels s—25 cases writing papers, A H Hydcally; 20 packages candles, D Khanbhoy; 120 cases slate pencils Byramjee Shapoorjee; 6 cases writing papers, A H Essoofally; 30 cases candles, Joosub Ahmed; 66 cases glassware, J Remtoola; 138 packages glassware, C Nanjee; 2 cases cutlery and 6 cases soap, T M H Aboo; 12 cases glassware, E Beg Mahomed.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peshawar s—35 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Peninsular s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Wistow Hall s—1 hogshead brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—25 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers.

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

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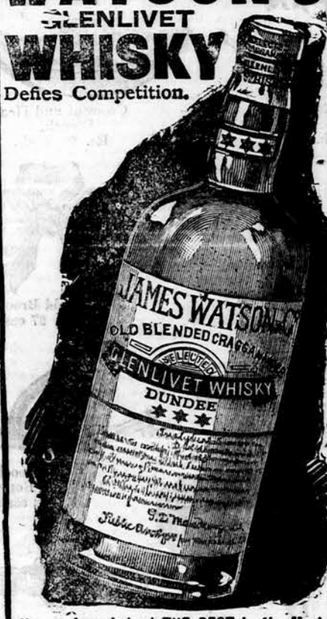

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Absolutely invaluable in warm climates, as it keeps indefinitely, and is always

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TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bear

NOTICES.

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PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From The Hospital Rep. ts (translated).

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From The Lancet March, 12th. 1887.

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Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES
Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty in Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases
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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE
CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.
CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.
CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.
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Zinc-lined Packing Case ... ... Rs. 25 | Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool... ... ... „ 18 | Set of Crystal Insulators ... ... „ 6

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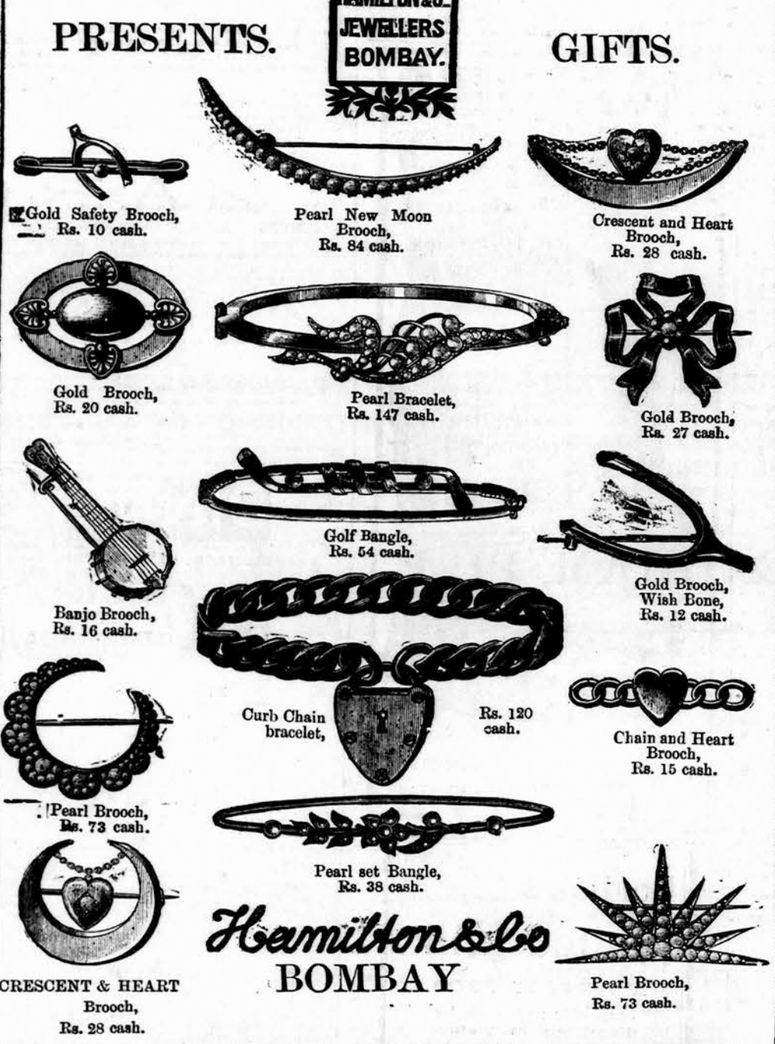
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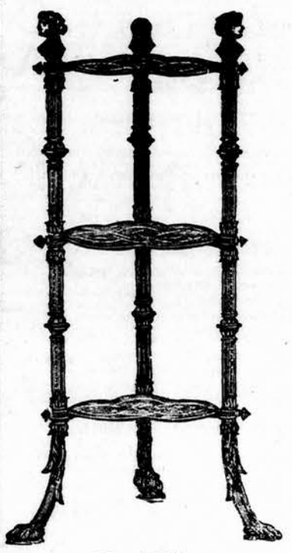
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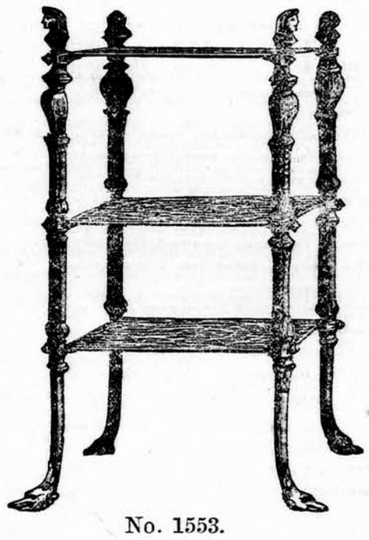
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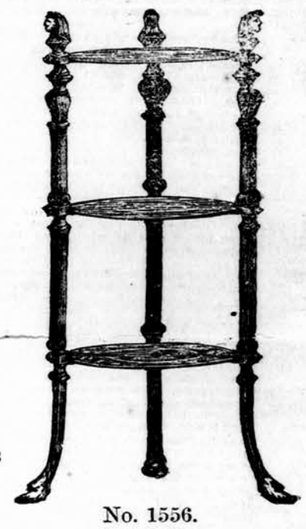
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